THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 164. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures of secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During accidental conversation in a drug store the other ning, my mind was changed on the character of r Buchu. It was then highly commended for r diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed se find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc., T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

ELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established wards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. e, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved apper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Frightful Tragedy in London—English Comments on American Topics—Changes and Difficulties in the French Ministry—Peace or War?

A steamship has just arrived at the port of New York from Europe. From the files which she brings we clip the following items of news, which will be read with interest:—

The War on the Indians.

From the London Times, June 28.

The savages who thus provoke, and who may for a time defy, one of the most powerful nations of the earth on its own territories, are certainly not above 300,000 in number. Of these, too, also as in New Zealand, not above one-half are usually hostile.

We take these figures from the last report of the Indian Department; but it is not to be supposed that anything like 150,000 Indians are in arms against the Union. It would much surprise us to learn that a tenth part of that number was actually in the field. We never hear of any bands exceeding a few hundreds, but their craft, their agility, their endurance, and their knowledge of the country enable them to multiply their attacks, and to keep a comparatively large force on the alert in pursuing or overtaking them. Sooner or later the work will probably be accomplished, but when, or at what cost, it is impossible to say.

It would be unjust to quit the subject without again remarking on the patience and forbearance which the United States Government has shown towards these aboriginal tribes. Whether this policy was not sometimes carried to excess may be doubted; but it is quite certain that the department charged with the care of Indian affairs was always supplied liberally with money and allowed to indulge its characteristic partiality without check or hindrance. It is now asserted that many remittances destined for Indian hands were intercepted on the way, nor do we wish to maintain that Indian wars have been always unprovoked or gratuitous; but it may be concluded without fear of error that the policy to which the government has now been driven was unavoidable in the end. No terms of peace were practicable with these unmitigated and, for the most part, irreclaimable savages. Either they must disappear or the great American nation must be checked in its growth. There was no other alternative, nor can we anticipate that the system now in view will have any other result than to break the fall or mitigate the sufferings of a race doomed to extinction. The Indians will never live, or at least will never thrive, on the "reservations" assigned to them. Such a confinement will clash with their instinctive propensities; and though the American Government will do all that can be done, the result—a result not to be evaded—will be failure on the part of the State, and gradual decay on the part of its pensioners.

Horrible Tragedy in London.

From the London Herald, June 27.

A terrible domestic tragedy has just transpired within the limits of the city of London. By the first post yesterday morning a letter reached the hands of the police at the Smithfield Station, informing them that their services would be required at 10 o'clock that morning at a certain house in Hosier lane. Two police officers at once went to the spot, and, having forced an entrance into the dwelling, found the whole of the inmates dead, consisting of a man, his wife, and six children. All were in bed—the man by himself in a back room, and the woman and the children in the front room on the same floor. A medical man was called in, and it soon became evident that death in every instance had resulted from the use of prussic acid.

In each case death must have been almost instantaneous, and there is reason to suppose that the mother and children perished some hours before the man. There is no doubt that the man himself wrote the letter to the police, and that he was the prime agent in the dreadful tragedy, though it is suggested that the wife may have participated in the crime, either actively or by consent. The name of the family is Duggin, and the man had been for some time in the employ of a manufacturing firm in the same street. Duggin is said to have been about thirty, and his family ranged from babyhood up to twelve or thirteen years of age. It is asserted that he was seen walking out with his children late on Sunday evening, and that a light was noticed in one of the windows of the house at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The letter written to the police spoke of another one, sent to Duggin's brother in Bristol, which it was said would give full particulars of the affair. It is thus possible that so much of mystery as surrounds the dreadful transaction may be dissipated.

Troubles in the French Ministry—Napoleon Will Not Accept Schneider's Resignation.

Among the many hundreds of thousands who viewed as extremely significant the bestowal of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was no less a person than M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif.; He addressed to his Majesty the following letter:—

PARIS, June 21.—Sire:—In order to serve your Majesty I have never taken into account my personal convenience nor my personal interests. But the Emperor will understand, I hope, that I attach more value to the sentiments of dignity, and that I consider it a duty not to allow the moral authority which is so necessary to the President of the Legislative Body to suffer in my hands.

The nomination at this moment of the Baron Jerome David as Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor seems to me to have this result; it has, moreover, in the present circumstances, a significance which obliges me to pray the Emperor to accept my resignation of the high functions which he has deigned to confer upon me.

I am, with the most profound respect, the very humble and very obedient servant and faithful subject of your Majesty, SCHNEIDER.

To this the Emperor has given the following reply:—

CAMP OF CHALONS, June 24, 1869.—My Dear M. Schneider:—I cannot accept the resignation you offer me in your letter of the 21st, which I received only yesterday.

At the moment when I gave you a fresh proof of my confidence and my estimation of the eminent services which you have rendered to the country and my government, it never entered my mind to do anything affecting your dignity, or weakening the moral authority which is so necessary to you as President of the Legislative Body. The promotion to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of Baron Jerome David has not, in point of fact, the character which you attribute to it. It is the just recompense of a career honorably filled, and the realization of a promise given last year, and of which, I believe, you were aware. Neither can I admit that this nomination has, in public opinion, the significance which you appear to attach to it.

The policy of my government is manifested with sufficient clearness to prevent any mistake about it. After, as before the elections, it will continue the work which it has undertaken, viz., the reconciling strong authority with institutions sincerely liberal.

I count upon your devotedness to aid me in the accomplishment of that task.

Believe, my dear M. Schneider, in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

M. Schneider has withdrawn his resignation.

Opening of the Corps Legislatif.

The newly elected legislative body assembled for the first time in Paris on the 28th ult. M. Rouher, Minister of State, read the following statement:—

The present extraordinary session was necessary in order to hasten the verification of the elections, and thus put an end to all uncertainty respecting the validity of the electoral proceedings. According to the Government's intentions, the present session has no other object. The recomposition of the legislative body by the process of universal suffrage is a natural opportunity for the nation to manifest its thoughts, its wants, and its aspirations. But the examination of the political results of the manifestation on the part of the people should not be precipitate. At the ordinary session the Government will submit to the high consideration of the public bodies the resolutions and projects which seem to it the most calculated to realize the wishes of the country.

Comments on the Emperor's Speech at Chalons.

The Paris *Debats* says:—The Emperor may have spoken at Chalons as Commander-in-Chief of the French army. But when he goes back to the Tuileries he becomes once more the chief of the State whose citizens have elected their deputies a few days since, and who, without exception, included on their banners the motto, "Peace and retrenchment."

The Paris *Temps* takes this view:—For the first time the Executive finds itself face to face with the great problem of conciliating the imperial and Napoleonic *regime* to the institutions of free countries. War would be a kind of derivative and military successes would give the Executive, the necessary prestige to accomplish a liberal evolution.

The *Avenir National*:—We will not for one moment attribute to these unfortunate words a meaning which the speaker probably did not mean them to have. On the morrow of a great demonstration of universal suffrage, on the eve of the meeting of the representatives of the people, for the discharge of a trust perfectly intelligible, though not very clearly specified, the country might misunderstand the antithesis established between the "noble passions" of the soldiery and the vulgar passions of the vulgar. If yesterday's speech had a political meaning, it would be nothing short of a threat or a challenge.

The *Gazette de France*:—It is difficult to view this reminiscence of Solferino as a friendly demonstration for Austria. It might be inferred that Potsdam and the Tuileries may have hit on a combination for a temporary alliance.

The *Opinion Nationale*:—The public is wrong in viewing this speech as warlike. The public did not bear in mind the fact that questions of peace and war must henceforth be decided, not at Chalons, but in the Corps Legislatif, which meets on Monday, and that the 9,500,000 votes recorded against official candidates have rendered impossible *coups de theatre* and unforeseen resolutions.

The *Liberte*:—This speech does not appear to us to have the warlike significance ascribed to it by the public.

The *Moniteur*:—We hear people about us asking "Does it mean peace or war?" Well, it means neither peace nor war. A soldier speaking to soldiers, nothing more. If it means anything else we had rather not inquire.

The *Jays*:—So long as Prussia shall continue, in defiance of her solemn engagements, to prosecute the absorption of Germany, we shall be justified in cherishing the memory of former wars, until another war wipes out their memory.

The *Patrie*:—Independent of the intrinsic character of the speech, we must bear in mind several reasons which induce us not to interpret it in a warlike sense. Those reasons may be reduced thus:—First, that public opinion is very far at present from inclining to war; second, that on the eve of the meeting of the Chamber it is impossible to believe that the Government nourishes projects and plans relative to which it would not previously be consulted; finally, with the *regime* of discussion which the Government has accepted, without the *arriere-pensee*, the words emanating from the throne, whatever their importance in our eyes, could not fail to be one of the elements of that discussion.

C U

A Strange Manifesto from the Spanish Volunteers—Some Suggestions to the New Captain-General.

A correspondent writes from Havana July 3:—

Below you have the letter which circulated extensively on the eve of De Rodas' arrival, and which was intended, doubtless, to let the Governor-General understand what the volunteers wished and expected of the chief officer of the Government. The document, on this account, created a great deal of excitement, and was regarded as a foreshadowing of what is to be. The world will say it is rather a heartless production:—

A Manifesto to General Caballero de Rodas.

My General:—Without compliment or ceremony, for I know nothing of the manner of people high in position, that is to say, of the aristocracy which frequent palaces, I send you the following lines:—In the first place, and before anything else, I welcome you. Secondly, I would let you know of certain snares and entanglements which have already presented themselves, and may again be seen in this one of God's countries. It is the fact, my General, and this you should know, that in Yara, jurisdiction of Bayamo (it is now nine months ago), the insurrection commenced with the cry, "Hurrah for Cuban Independence!" in a short time thereafter were added these other words: "Death to the Spaniards!" At the beginning there were engaged, so to speak, only four cats (a very small number). But the rebellion has gone on for nine months and still exists.

I agree, my General, that when this rebellion commenced, we had not here enough troops to suppress it, and this was the reason why Bayamo was taken by the insurgents, and that their ranks were increased. Our troops, unfortunately, it is too well known, are long-suffering and valiant in disposition. And more, the Spanish soldier neither backs out from danger, nor does he fear hunger, and consequently, if he does not do more than he has, it was not his fault, because he thinks of nothing but the honor of his country and the obedience due to his superiors. And now, my General, we are in the most unpropitious state for the newly-arrived volunteers, because of the vomito and the other diseases which appertain to the hot season are decimating one-third of our forces. Besides, this is the rainy season, and our soldiers cannot operate advantageously in the Eastern and Central Departments. Where our military operations are paralyzed, vigor is added to the insurrection; and so the principal object of this missive, my General, is to advise you that it is necessary, on the instant and without reflection of any kind, that you proceed to a complete extermination of all the rebels, for which end the remedy most efficacious is to shoot every one who may be taken with arms in hand, and that upon the spot. It is sad to ask for the effusion of blood, but the extremity to which matters have come makes it imperative.

There are other things to be taken into account, my General, and these are the appointment of chiefs of operations; for all the good intentions and orders in the world will serve but little in the matter of ending the insurrection unless your subalterns shall second your efforts. It can happen (and it is not an extraordinary thing either) that a chief of operations, in place of taking a route where he might meet the enemy, may march in a different direction, and thus let the enemy escape unintentionally. Likewise, without intending anything wrong, and in the absence of all evil motive, when 20 or 30 prisoners are taken, as it sometimes happens, instead of trying them immediately by a council of war, the officers send them to this city as prisoners. Sometimes also, *salvo conductas* are granted to persons who have been actually engaged in the rebellion. This is done, of course, innocently at least, so far as the chief of operations is concerned, and with no intention to harm the service.

My General, it has been necessary to be implacable, and to see that he who does these things shall pay the penalty. If an insurgent shall be taken arms in hand, let him receive four balls, and be put out of the way. A chief of operations who does not discharge his duty as he should, both as a military man and good Spaniard, who disobeys your orders, he should be immediately tried, deposed, and, if proved guilty of connivance or complicity with the rebels, ought to have four balls fired into his body.

I this way, my General, I think you will be able to bring this country to a condition of peace, because if consideration is to be had in this fellow's case, for the reason that he is a son of this man or that, or because this officer or that one is his champion in arms, the business will not go ahead. Nothing, my General, like hard blows and great firmness, and he that falls, may the Magdalene guide him!

I am, my General, with the highest consideration, your most obedient servant, who wishes you good health, and a mind thoroughly enlightened for the government of this Antilla. VOLUNTEER.

The Cuban Press—Orders for Starvation.

The journal *El Sagua*, in its issue of the 24th, publishes an official document which bears on its face proof that the insurrection is gaining largely. The Governor, Figueroa, has fallen upon a powerful expedient to prevent the good Cubans in that country from receiving anything to eat. Hear what he says:—

"It being necessary to dictate dispositions whereby resources which may be of service to the insurgents shall be held back, etc., therefore it is ordered:—1. The railroad in this jurisdiction shall not transport any class of provisions intended for particular individuals without a written permit from the Governor, and only can supplies be furnished by persons having establishments open in which such things are sold, and which shall be within the populations of Calabazan, Santo Domingo, and Amaro. 2. None of those merchants referred to shall keep on hand more supplies than are indispensable for the immediate vicinity, and he shall sell under no pretext to any individual more than the following catables, and in these quantities:—1 pound of rice, 1 pound of lard, 1 pound of *tocineta*, 1 pound of bread or cakes, 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of tasajo, 1 pound of codfish, etc., etc. Confiscation of the articles in case of violation of this order, and a fine of $25 on the merchant, and his store to be closed.

The Governor of Sancti Espiritu has issued orders of a nearly similar purport. A bribe in this latter jurisdiction is held out to the informer who detects a violation of the rules, and which is equal to the things denounced.

Babies in a Box Office.

A California manager has adopted the expedient with regard to babies at the theatres which the manager of the Royal Victoria in London was compelled to abandon. All mothers bringing infants in arms are required to leave them in a side room next the box office, where they are checked or tagged in such manner as not to get "mixed," and to escape the accident of mistaken identity. This was done at the Victoria, but the mothers did not come for their babies, and the theatre was thus made a sort of foundling hospital. But at Gold Hill, in California, the doorkeeper of Piper's Opera House is subjected to no embarrassment whatever about the uncalled-for babies. He simply sends them to Currie's auction store! There they are sold for the benefit of the management. At Gold Hill a baby is a well of happiness worth many ounces of the precious metal; in the New Cut, Lambeth, a baby is sometimes a little squalling incubus to be shaken off The world has its contrasts.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Governmental Crisis in France—The Opposing Political Factions—The Emperor Quietly Watching the Course of Events—European Market Quotations.

The Proposed Northern Pacific Railroad Across the Continent—Surveying the Route—The German Festival in Baltimore.

FROM EUROPE.

The Governmental Crisis in France—Demands of the Opposition—Rouher's Position—Napoleon on the Qui Vive.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, July 10.—The governmental crisis in France increases in intensity. The members of the constitutional opposition in the Corps Legislatif declare as their ultimatum that nothing short of the retirement of M. Rouher will satisfy them. The Emperor desires his retirement, but hesitates to dismiss him on account of the Minister's devotion and ability in discharging the duties of his position. M. Rouher's failure to comply with the evident wish of the Emperor is severely criticized. Yesterday the proprietor of one of the leading journals said:—"M. Rouher, your time has come—leave—decamp—clear out!" "I know it," answered the Minister, "but my wife won't resign," which is literally true, as Madame objects to give up palace honors. The Emperor will wait, meantime, until this little domestic trouble is settled. The majority of the Assembly are opposed to the propositions of the left centre, which in the first instance demands a responsible ministry, and, secondly, the autonomy of the Assembly. The Emperor is, therefore, obliged to parley with the opposition, the majority of whom do not wish to defy him openly, and hence the legislative deadlock, which must be brought to an end in the course of next week.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛, and for account, 93⅛. U. S. Five-twenties, 81½. Erie, 18⅝; Illinois Central, 95⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer; uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12½d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 10—A. M.—Sugar steady both on the spot and afloat. Linseed cakes, £10 2s; Linseed Oil, £32; refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 10—P. M.—Closing prices—Consols 93 for money, and 93⅛ for account. United States Five-twenties, 81½. Stocks dull. Erie, 18⅝; Illinois Central, 95⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—P. M.—Closing prices—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales have been 12,000 bales.

California Wheat, 10s. 7d.; red, 9s. 5d. Peas, 38s. Provisions firmer.

HAVRE, July 10.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Surveying the Northern Pacific Railroad Route.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PUGET'S SOUND, Washington Territory, July 9.—The party of Philadelphia and Boston capitalists who are engaged in the work of surveying the route of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad, left Olympia this morning on a steamer for a cruise on Puget's Sound. They hope to finish the task of examining the western terminus of the railroad this week. All the party are well. Everything they have seen thus far greatly exceeds their expectations.

Shipment of Specie.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamship Golden City sailed to-day for Panama with $219,000 in treasure, of which $46,000 goes to New York, $120,000 to England, $30,000 to Callao, and $20,000 to Panama. She also takes 150 passengers, and 380,000 pounds of wool. The small shipment of treasure to New York is accounted for by the daily remittances via the transcontinental railroad, by which, since its opening, $1,650,000 have been sent East.

The Branch Mint

will be closed to-morrow to allow a change of officers, and a general settling of accounts. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized an increase of the bullion fund in the mint by adding $1,500,000, so as to obviate any difficulty from the close of the institution.

Personal.

Mr. Bushnell, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and party, arrived here from the East yesterday.

Stocks.

Flour, $4·62½@5·50. Choice wheat, $1·60@1·65. Legal-tenders, 75 cents.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Seizures at the Instance of the Government.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Marshal Packard yesterday, on an order from the United States Court, seized the books of Auguste Contourle & Co., which will be examined by experts for evidence of frauds in relation to sugars. The Court has appointed three appraisers to appraise all the sugars.

Great Flood in Texas.

A despatch from Houston, Texas, reports an unprecedented flood in Colorado valley. The Texas telegraph line has been down west of Lagrange for five days, and nothing can be heard from beyond. The water is all over the country; in some places twenty feet deep, and rising rapidly.

Lagrange is being evacuated, and Columbus is also being deserted. Most of the women and children have gone. A house was seen floating past Lagrage. The water is in the tops of the trees in the bottoms. The trestling approaching the railroad bridge at Columbus has gone, and the heavy rise has not yet reached there. Most of the fine crops in the valley are destroyed.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Damages Awarded Against a Steamship Company—The Coming Saengerfest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, has decided against the steamer Louisiana for running into and sinking the steamer Susanna, awarding $17,000 damages to Hopkins and other owners of the schooner.

Extensive preparations have been made for the grand festival of the Saengerbund, which commences here this evening and continues until next Thursday. It will be the largest of its kind ever held here, and superbly grand. Many delegations are already arriving from all parts of the country. The procession on Monday will be magnificent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Political Recognition.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—William Clifton, chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee has directed the recognition of the Executive Committee of the State of Texas, chosen by the Houston Convention, which nominated General E. J. Davis for Governor. The original of the paper of which the above is the substance is in the possession of Major W. B. Moore, of Texas, who recently visited Mr. Clifton with the especial view of securing the endorsement.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P.M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	196¼	Western Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. & Erie R.	28	Toledo and Wabash	73
Ph. and Rea. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R.	76
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	108⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	108½	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. com.	80⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95½	United States	73
Chi. and R. I. R.	116½	Tennessee 6s, new	56
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	152	Gold	135⅞
Pacific Mail Steam.	88⅞	Market steady.	

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Stocks unsettled. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 135⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121¾; do. 1864, do., 118⅞; do. 1865, do., 119⅜; do. do. new, 117⅛; do. 1867, 117⅝; do. 1868, 117⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87⅛; Canton Co., 61½; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 195½; Erie, 42⅝; Reading, 93; Hudson River, 165½; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 109¼; Illinois Central, 143⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108½; Chicago and Rock Island, 110¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152; Western Union Telegraph, 37¾.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton dull; 100 bales sold at 34½c. Flour easier, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 7500 barrels State at $5·20@6·90; Western at $5·20@7·25. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c. Quotations are nominal. Corn easier; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at 75@95c. by canal and 93@96c. by railroad. Oats firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 21,000 bushels at 83@84c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at $1·02@1·03.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Cotton unchanged. Flour firm at previous quotations. Business is restricted for want of stock. Wheat firmer and higher at $1·50@1·60 for new red. Corn firmer; white, $1·03@1·05; yellow, 95@97c. Oats firm at 70@80c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1·01@1·03.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison, Peirce, and Brewster.

In the divorce case of Augier vs. Augier a rule for a new trial was discharged.

Also, in the similar case of Carpenter vs. Carpenter, a motion for a new trial was refused.

THE RAILS ON BROAD STREET.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company vs. The City and John Bosler, Superintendent of City Railroads; Southwark Passenger Railway Company vs. The same. In these cases the court this morning granted an injunction restraining the defendants from removing the turnouts from the Southwark Passenger Railway on Broad street, between Washington avenue and South street, particularly as no compensation had been tendered the plaintiffs, though they themselves had offered to remove them upon receiving it.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

This morning Colonel Mann, representing the contestants in these cases, came into Court and asked that an order should be made fixing a day certain for the closing of the testimony on the part of the respondents, and a day for the argument of the cases, saying that the respondents had begun their examination about the first Monday of May, and on various occasions had promised a speedy termination of it. He also hoped the Court would appoint an early day in September for the hearing of the argument, so that this matter, involving all the important offices in the city, should be set at rest.

On behalf of the respondents Mr. Sellers said that the diligence exercised by them would compare most favorably with that on the part of the respondents; the latter in 39 weeks had taken 935 pages of printed testimony, while the former in 31 weeks had taken 1921 pages. He thought the testimony would be closed in six or seven meetings from this; and he considered such an order as Mr. Mann asked for would be arbitrary and hard.

Moreover, a number of the senior counsel in the case were out of the city for the summer, and he had no idea the Court would appoint for the wading through and consideration of two thousand pages of testimony, presenting the most complicated questions of facts and newest questions of law, a day so early as would find a majority of the respondents in court without counsel.

The Judges said they would consider the matter and announce their decision on Monday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 10, 1869.

So far, the anticipations indulged in of a return of the market to a condition of ease soon after the 1st inst. have been completely at fault, and the result can scarcely be accounted for on any other theory than that some gigantic conspiracy exists in New York, with probably ramifications in most of the great cities, to control the money market in the interest of stock gambling. But whatever the cause, the power of absorption is wonderful and mysterious at the present time, and if the result of a "bear" movement, they wield a power which the sooner broken up the better for all the great interests of the country.

Our local market is rather quiet to-day, and the demand is mainly on the part of the brokers, who are generally able to pay well for accommodations. The rates are firm on call loans, and without change since yesterday.

Gold opened at 135⅞. Sales on Third street at noon at 135¾.

In Government bonds there is little doing in this market, but prices are stronger.

The Stock market was moderately active to-day, but prices generally were rather lower. State loans were unchanged. City sixes were firm, and changed hands at 100⅝ for the new certificates, with 94¾ bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was steady at 46⅛@46¾, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger at 56½; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 131; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Northern Central Railroad at 50; 37 was bid for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 36 for North Pennsylvania.

Canal stocks were quiet. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred and 10 for the common stock; and 36½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Passenger Railway shares were quiet. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 12¼ for Hestonville.

The only movement in Bank shares was in North America, which sold at 223.

—We invite attention to the card of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, to be found in another column.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

10 sh Reading RR	46⅛		

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	100	4 sh Bk N Am	223
$3400 do.	8.100⅛	500 sh N Y & M.	b4.
$3000 Leh V n bs. rg.	94	lots	4·81
25 sh Manuf Bk	30	200 sh Read R.	8.46·44
3 sh Cam & Am R.	131	100 do.	46⅝
10 do.	c.131	100 do.	s30wn. 46⅝
4 do.	c.131	200 do.	46⅝
10 sh Penna R.	56⅞	200 do.	c.46·44
3 do.	56⅞	200 do.	46⅝
11 do.	56⅞	100 do.	b30. 46⅝
25 do receipts.	56⅞	100 do.	46⅝
25 do.	56⅞	100 do.	c. 46⅝
29 sh Leh Val R.	56	100 do.	s30wn. 46⅝
6 sh Phil & E R.	30	100 do.	b10. 46⅝
22 sh N Cent.	59		

AFTER BOARD.

$1000 Leh V new bs.		5 sh Read.	d bill. 46¼
Cp.	93⅛	10 do.	d bill. 46¼
$200 City 6s, New	100⅛	200 do.	c. 46¾
$200 C & A mt 6s '89	93	5 do.	d b c. 46
9 sh Girard Bk	55½	5 do.	d bill 46¼
100 sh Penna R.	56⅝	100 do.	b10. 46·56
100 do.	56½	100 do.	c.46·44
107 do.	rec. 2d. 56	500 do.	s. 46·44
100 do.	56⅞	100 do.	46·56
45 do.	8. 56⅞	100 do.	b5d. 46⅝
40 sh Leh Val.	d b. 56	100 do.	rg&1. 46·56
4 do.	d bill. 56	50 sh N Pa R.	8. 36

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅛@122; do., 1864, 118⅛@119; do., Nov., 1865, 119¼@119⅜; do., July, 1865, 117⅝@117¾; do., 1867, 117⅝@117¾; do., 1868, 117⅝@117¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜. Pacifics, 106⅛@106¾. Gold, 135⅞.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅝@118⅛; do. 1862, 121⅛@121¾; do. 1864, 118⅛@119; do. 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1865, new, 117⅝@117¾; do. 1867, new, 117⅝@117¾; do. 1868, 117⅝@117¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅛@106¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 135⅞@136¼; Silver, 128½@130¼.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The relaxation of the money market to-day was, as expected, the consequence of the determination of Secretary Boutwell to reduce his currency balance. The gravitation of the interest rate to legal figures was, of course, assisted by the fears of the money-lenders, who have begun to entertain lively apprehensions for the result of the salutary investigation now in progress by the District Attorney. We have the authority of that gentleman for stating that certain parties, whose names are withheld for the present, have been indicted by the Grand Jury, but their arrest is not yet ordered. The prevailing rates on call were seven per cent. currency and seven per cent. gold, the latter being construed as legal and so generally recognized. In some rare instances, where it could be safely done, and where the borrowers were deemed to be entirely worthy of confidence, as high as a thirty-second and interest was paid. Much uneasiness was felt as to the parties implicated in the indictment for usury, but no names were definitely connected with the charge.

"The changed aspect of the general money market induced a better inquiry for commercial paper, but rates were hardly lower. Sales of prime mercantile notes were made at eleven to twelve per cent. discount, although holders were not offering much at higher figures than ten. The effect of the relaxation in rates on call has not been fully felt to-day, and lenders are cautious about dealing in paper, fearing some emergency which may enable them to do better in demand loans. Prime bankers' paper, running sixty days, is quoted at about nine per cent. discount.

"Foreign exchange was steady but inactive. The choicest sterling bills at sixty days are held at 110, the easier state of the money keeping the quotation firm. The range of sight bills was from 110⅛@110¼.

"The circumstances of the Government purchases of bonds yesterday suggested a modification of the manner of conducting them which will be to the pecuniary benefit of the Treasury. The prices yesterday were on an average higher than the market prices for the issues bought. The generosity of the Government in redeeming its obligations should not be thus abused. Of the $3,000,000, only $1,500,000 were got at the market price. The balance had to be taken nearly a half per cent. higher. The reason of this is the large amount called for by the advertisement. It would be better to distribute the purchases over three days. The competition between sellers would then be greater and the Government the gainer. Under the plan of to-day the speculators, knowing that the market is not over abundantly supplied with bonds, put up the price in their proposals in the expectation that the Government would be under the necessity of buying from them in order to make up the total $3,000,000. As to the money market, the effect would be the same. Wall street always discounts the future, and money would be just as easy if the currency for the bonds came out by installment.

"The market for Government bonds reflected the stimulating influences of these purchases and the easier state of the money market. The advance was quite noticeable in the afternoon transactions when the prices paid by the Government became generally known. The '67s sold at 117⅛, which, considering they are recently ex-coupon, is equivalent to a quotation of 121¾ on the 30th of June last. The '62s were strong, but less buoyant than the domestic bonds, the London price coming at 81½@81⅝, a fractional yielding. The closing street market was steady at the following quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 117⅜@118; do. do., coupon, 117¾@118⅛; do., Five-twenties, registered, 118⅛@118⅜; do., do., coupon, 1862, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, 1864, 118⅝@118¾; do.do., coupon, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 117⅜@117⅝; do. do., coupon, 1867, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, 117⅝@117¾; United States 5s, Ten-forties, coupon, 108¼@108¾; currency bonds, 106@106¼."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 10.—Bark is offered at $47 ₮ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from $9 to 9·50 ₮ 64 pounds. Timothy is scarce, and commands $4·75@5 ₮ bushel. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·60@2·70.

There is no inquiry for Flour except from the home consumers, who purchased 1500 barrels in lots, at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·44@5·75 for extras; $6@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; $6@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@7·50 for Ohio do. do.; and $9@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $6·12½@6·25 ₮ bbl.

The Wheat market is steady, but the demand is ch

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Pulpit Praying.

Society has not only its customs, but its fashions, the latter being the more transient and varying. Even public prayer, in form, has its fashions. Formerly, public (*extempore*) prayer, though not formal, had, as a general thing, something of *form*, as to matter. Or, it had *order*. It generally commenced with humble adoration of the Divine Majesty, followed by confession, thanksgiving, supplication, etc., and ending with doxology. There was, usually, so much order, that the worshipper was, in a measure, prepared for the several parts, and could readily join in them. All this was made, by devout and intelligent ministers, to consist with variety sufficient to keep up an interested attention. And the devout worshipper felt that he had been praying. The fashion in many pulpits now is, to strike right into the midst of things, ignoring order, and be as original in subjects and expressions as is possible, the worshipper having scarcely an idea what is to come next. He has to listen as to an elaborate discourse, the variety and the newness of the topics and allusions rendering it next to impossible to turn anything into prayer.

This is the new fashion. It is not adopted in every pulpit. Where it is, it might remind one of a story, relating to himself, which John Leland, it is said, used jocularly to tell. Everybody knows that John Leland was an original. The story is:—He was on the road, driving a small flock of sheep to his place in Massachusetts. A man overtook him and entered into conversation with him, and, with true Yankee sociability, inquired of Mr. Leland where he was from, and where he was going. Leland told him. "Then," said the man, "I dare say you have heard of John Leland, the Baptist preacher?" Leland told him he had, and asked the man, "Do you know John Leland?" "O yes," said the man, "some." "Ever hear him preach?" "O yes." "Well, what do you think of him?" "Well," said the man, "'bout his preaching, I don't know much. But, I tell ye, he's great at praying." "Well, how does he pray?" "Why," said the man, "he jumps right into the middle of it, and prays both ways; and then strikes out every way, and it's hard to tell where hell fetch up."

Young Men in the Cities.

No one problem faces city churches more seriously than "What to do for Young Men." Says Dr. Fowler:—"Young men come from the country into the cities. They leave with a mother's blessing, and tears shower upon them like rain. The father's trembling hands are upon his head; the boy, weeping, bows to receive the father's benediction and prayer, and trembling accents go to God for guidance and protection upon the hope of his age as he goes out among strangers to carve out his fortune. He has gone; the city is reached; the days are worn away in unwonted and wearying work, and the nights are unoccupied.

"Tell me, can a poor boy be expected to be strong enough to sit in a cold, unlighted, unwarmed room, on the fifth floor, when there is a street full of light and life surging below him? It is impossible. He has purchased by the toil of the day the right to the recreation of the night. He goes into the street and looks into the sea of strange faces; hunts up and down the show windows hour after hour. This he does for a little time; but soon he has seen all the show, and becomes familiar with all the faces, and has found no friend—no society. His heart burns and bleeds, and there is a call for society somewhere. He looks about him; all the homes are shut, and below him all the hells are open. He has never been there; but he stands on the threshold, looking in. There are music, gayety, and life, and there are those who are social. The pious world has closed its doors, and there comes up before him something to meet the demands of his social nature. He trembles a moment on the threshold; the beam poises and balances on the pivot of his destiny. From the light, and the music, and the joy, hands beckon to him; he hesitates and trembles; he goes in; he is lost! Hell has him to-morrow! He washes up yonder to the surface of society a bloated wreck, or dangles a felon. Who murdered him? Where the guilt? Tell me, men of homes, was he not as good as your son or your daughter? Came he not from a father's prayers and a mother's tears? Has he not all through the year bowed at a family altar, and yet somehow you shut him out, and the Devil got him. God pity us in our exclusiveness! Part of the work of the church is to reach young men and feed them socially."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—Are the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales Presbyterians? The Presbyterian papers of England, such as the *Weekly Review*, seem to claim it, and even go so far as to speak of their conferences as presbyteries and synods.

—The New York and Brooklyn Associations of Methodist Episcopal Ministers met on Monday last, to discuss the question of licensing women preachers.

—Bishop Clark has been blamed for transferring Rev. E. R. Keyes, of Portland, Me., to the New York Methodist Conference only a few weeks before he was admitted into the Swedenborgian Church. But at the time Mr. Keyes assured the Bishop that he was thoroughly Methodist in doctrine, and wished to be reappointed to the same charge. This seeming inadvisable, he was at his request transferred to New York. Prescience must not be required of bishops.

—The question of lay delegation in the Methodist Church is decisively settled in favor of the proposition. The vote has been a very light one, showing that no deep interest is felt in it by the mass of the membership. In fact, it was a foregone conclusion. Last week the *Methodist*, the able unofficial paper of New York, had returns of 40,385 in favor and 13,024 against the plan. The *Advocate* of the same date, the official organ, and which, one would suppose, would have the best facilities for collecting information if it had the enterprise, reported only 28,263 votes in favor and 11,511 against the plan.

—We did not mean any injustice by the lately Wesleyan church of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in repeating the *American Wesleyan's* version of its change to the Congregational order. A communication from that church assures us that the change was made in the most honorable manner and with general approval. Out of 120 or 125 members of the corporate society 93 signed the petition for the change of the corporate name, among whom were 5 out of the 6 trustees—all of the latter members of the church. The meeting at which the name of the *church* was changed was the regular business meeting, duly announced; and there were present at that meeting some 65 or 68 of the 84 resident members of the church, and that the resolution changing the name to Congregational was adopted after an hour's discussion by 43 yeas to 1 nay—some 20 or 22 declining to vote. Only 17 or 20 out of the entire resident membership opposed the movement. We congratulate the church on the evident good-will with which it has endorsed the movement towards union which is now interesting more than one of our Christian denominations. Those who can come together without sacrifice of their convictions ought to be glad to do it.—*Independent.*

—From the roof of the new Methodist building in New York the whole city and its adjacent rivers, bays, and hills lie before the observer, while Fifth avenue is seen to move up out of Union Park, directly from its centre, a straight line of costly beauty, to the Central Park, like the Champs d'Elysees from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc d'Etoile and the Bois beyond. Most of the lower and a small part of the second story are let to one drygoods house for $50,000 a year. Other portions will be rented, so that the new burden can be easily carried, and allow the Mulberry street property to be retained for manufacturing purposes.

—The fine church in San Francisco, California, formerly belonging to Starr King's congregation, has passed into the hands of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South owes a debt of about $35,000. It is owing mainly to a single friend, who, during the war, advanced funds to meet the drafts for the support of the China Mission. The Corresponding Secretary is now appealing to the Sunday Schools and church members for aid in liquidating the debt.

—In Baltimore, Md., the Jackson Square Centenary Church is being rapidly pushed forward. A large church is to be erected on Lafayette square. The new Sailor's Bethel enterprise in South Baltimore is going forward successfully.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregationalists of Vermont report during last year revivals in Hubbardton, Sudbury, Shoreham, Bridport, Vergennes, Ferrisburg, Charlotte, Winooski, Swanton, Highgate, Craftsbury, Johnson, West Fairlee, Windsor, and Weathersfield Centre—sixteen in all. The number of hopeful conversions in connection with the churches must be more than 1000. Of the 18,557 members only 20½ per cent. are under thirty years of age, which indicates either that the children and youth are not brought into the church as might be wished, or that emigration takes away the younger members.

—The Boston Theological School is beginning to supply some of the feeber Unitarian churches of Massachusetts, which have the old Puritan fund, though but few attendants. The last *Christian Register* gives accounts of two such churches supplied—those in Stow and Sudbury. In the former the population and the evangelical churches have moved to Assabet, a village in that town; and in the latter the Congregational Church, which left the old society with its funds at the time of the great division in those churches fifty years ago, had attracted to itself nearly all the population.

—The action of the Ohio Congregational Conference in regard to the Theological Seminary at Oberlin was entirely satisfactory to its friends. A circular issued by it committee in advance of the meeting occasioned some anxiety where it was not understood. The friends of Oberlin will rally to its support.

—The Congregational Church at Canton Centre, Conn., is enjoying a revival.

CATHOLIC.

—All the Catholic churches in this country are to take up a collection in this country tomorrow, July 11, for a gift to Pius IX, which shall be carried to him by the bishops when they go to the great Council.

—Meetings of the Catholics of Southern Germany have been held with the object of considering the propriety of setting up a national Catholic church, independent to Rome. Prince Hohenlohe, the Catholic Prime Minister of Catholic Bavaria, has declared in the Reichsrath at Munich that the encyclical letter and the syllabus are opposed to the spirit of the age.

—The Roman Catholics claim in Massachusetts a population of 350,000, who are provided with 128 churches, besides 8 buildings, 36 chapels and stations, 155 priests, 88 clerical students, 3 male and 15 female institutions, 5855 scholars in their two colleges, 3 ladies' seminaries and 13 parochial free schools, 5 hospitals, 5 asylums, with 550 orphans, and 12 benevolent and charitable institutions.

BAPTIST.

—The trustees of the Rochester Theological Seminary having invited the Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of New York city, to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History in that seminary, he has resigned his pastoral connection with the church, and accepts the Rochester appointment.

—The First African Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia, baptized during the past year 500 persons, and has now a membership of 4583 persons. The Second African Baptist Church of that city has raised over $8000 towards rebuilding its house of worship.

—M. Desroches, a French Baptist missionary, has just organized, on the Canada side of Lake Huron, a church of thirty-two members, making the fifth church composed of converts from Romanism which he has organized since he came to Detroit, twelve years ago.

—According to their latest figures, there are in Missouri 50,000 white Baptist communicants and 10,000 colored. Evidently in Missouri the denomination there is not yet properly reconstructed, or the figures would not be kept distinct.

—President Champlin, of Colby University, a Baptist institution, has been severely attacked because the literary societies of the college invited Rev. William R. Alger to address them this month. He answers that, however objectionable Mr. Alger's religious opinions (and he says they are no worse than Mr. Emerson's, who has addressed all the colleges of New England), he does not see what he has to do about it. It is the societies' business, and not his.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—We thank the *United Presbyterian* for correcting our statement that its late Assembly allowed marriage with a deceased wife's sister. All that was done was to send down the question to the presbyteries for their decision. The statement industriously repeated, apparently with the object of belittling the United Presbyterian Church and forcing it prematurely into a union movement, to the effect that it has lost 5000 members the last year, is utterly unauthorized. On the other hand, there has been a gain of about 5000.—*Independent.*

—Sabbath, June 20, was the first communion season in the new edifice of Bethesda Presbyterian Church, in this city. Thirty-two persons were received to membership. There are one hundred and twenty pews in the lecture-room, but the number is not sufficient to meet the demand.

—The First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which the Rev. Dr. Seaver is pastor, received thirty-eight to its communion on Sabbath, June 27, thirty of the number being on profession of their faith. The influences which have thus resulted have been very quiet and pervasive. It is a pleasant feature of the work that several of those who joined on profession are children of officers of the church.

—Efforts have lately been made to establish a college at Cedar Rapids, under the auspices of the New School Presbyterian Synod of Iowa. There is now a fund of $50,000, given by Mr. Daniel Coe for that purpose. The father of General Parson also gave between five and six thousand acres of land, now worth $60,000, to the synod for this purpose. All decisive action in the matter, however, has been postponed until after the fall meeting of both synods, when active work will at once begin.

—The Presbyterians now challenge the claim of the Lutherans to be the largest Protestant denomination in the world. The *Protestant Churchman* makes the following calculation:—There are in the United States 3,000,000; Great Britain, 3,500,000; Holland, 2,000,000; France, 1,500,000; Switzerland, 1,500,000; Austria and Russia, 2,000,000; British and Dutch Colonies, 500,000. Total, 14,000,000. These 14,000,000 constitute one-seventh of the entire Protestant population of the globe. But if to these be added the fourteen millions of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia and the German States, which is Presbyterian in form, we should have a total of 28,000,000, *i. e.*, a numerical superiority over any of the Protestant forms of polity and belief.

—Mr. J. G. D. Findley, a licentiate of Mercer Presbytery, has received a unanimous call from the congregation at Newburg, New York.

—The Rev. H. W. Crabbe has received and accepted a call to the St. Louis, Missouri, congregation, and has entered on his duties.

—The Southern Presbyterian Church sent, week before last, to their mission in Brazil, three missionaries—Rev. G. Nash Morton and wife, and the Rev. E. M. Lane. They sailed from Baltimore, in the barque Winifred, on the 22d of June.

—The Irish Presbyterian General Assembly would not discuss the Irish Church Bill. They evidently do not object seriously to it. Returns were received from 500 congregations, having 117,379 communicants. Each minister receives about £70 from the *Regium Donum*.

—The Rev. Mr. Mutchmore, who went out from this city, presented to the Irish Assembly the greetings of the American Presbyterian Church, and gave most interesting and gladdening statistics as to the Old and New School Churches, as also of mission fields among the negroes. He was received with enthusiasm, and the Moderator of the Irish Assembly admirably and powerfully conveyed the warm feelings of the whole assembly, tendering to himself "one hundred thousand welcomes," and prayers for enlarged blessings on himself and his country.

EPISCOPAL.

—At the annual meeting of the English Church Union, June 15, Dr. Pusey, Mr. Mackonochie, and the leaders of the Ritualistic party solemnly pledged themselves afresh "to resist at all hazards any attempt to prohibit the teaching of the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Sacrament of the Altar."

—Rev. Samuel R. Weldon, rector of the Episcopal church in Put-in Bay, Ohio, has sent Bishop McIlvaine a letter of withdrawal from the Church, on the ground of the Romanizing tendencies of the Prayer Book, and the action of the late General Convention in forbidding brotherly courtesies to clergymen of other sects. However, he does not go to any other denomination, but continues his labors with his people as an independent Episcopal clergyman.

—A correspondent of the *Churchman* tells of a clergyman whose salary was made up by subscription. Not proving sufficient to support him, his wife gave music lessons. When the salary was collected, a mean miser, who had subscribed $10, refused to pay over $5, because he had paid the minister's wife $5 for a quarter's instruction of his daughter. Another cut down his subscription from $40 to $20, because the wife received $20 for teaching his daughter music.—*Independent.*

—Under his usual *nom de plume* of "Anglicanus," the Dean of Westminster announces the wonderful discovery that the Irish Church will, after all, not to be disestablished by Mr. Gladstone's bill. Irish Episcopalians will be at liberty to build up their future Church as they please; and because they may retain their relationship in doctrines and formularies, to the English Church, may go to law in the British courts, and may, if they like, ask the Queen to appoint them Bishops—therefore, they will be established still.

—The Bishop of London has commenced a prosecution against the Rev. C. F. Lowder, the vicar of St. George's-in-the-East, in consequence of his violation of the directions laid down on the decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of Martin v. Mackonochie. Mr. Lowder objects to remove his lighted candles, or to consecrate the elements otherwise than he understands the Church to direct him, and for this he is to be prosecuted in the Court of Arches, if Sir Robert Phillimore consents to accept the letters of request.

—Dr. Hinds, formerly Bishop of Norwich, has just sent out the second part of his work on the "Free Discussion of Religious Topics." Bishop Hinds sets out from the principle that no really free people can consent that the Government shall undertake to determine what is true doctrine and what false, and that "the existing creed of the people alone can be recognized by the nation's rulers." But if this be so, he argues, the embodiment of a creed so determined in articles and other formularies, requires "not that definite decision on all doctrinal points which may be appropriate in other religious communities, but such a statement of them as may leave room for the diversity of religious views which exists in the nation." The rule of clerical conformity must be limited to conformity to the worship and rites of the Church, leaving unrestricted freedom in discussing its doctrines.—*Episcopalian.*

—The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Doncaster, having been remonstrated with on his patronage of a circus for the entertainment of the children of his parish schools, writes to the remonstrant:—"I have the strongest testimony from all quarters, not only to the innocent nature of the exhibition itself, but to the highly respectable character of the managers and the performers. Their presence in the town has been beneficial, not detrimental, to the cause of morality and even religion. They have been regular attendants at church, and have opened the circus itself for a special religious service. It appears to me that, in proportion as a clergyman is bound to protest against such public amusements as are demoralizing in their character, he is bound, on the other hand, to show, by word and act, that he rejoices in those popular recreations which are innocent and of good report. I cannot fear that in this instance I shall 'be found, like Samson'—to use your own words—'giving my strength and the glory of the Lord to the uncircumcised Philistines.'"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 3, 1869.
A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company on July 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
7 6 7t* ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street.
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ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 2 12 4t u th f s§
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department for a contract to pave Penn street, between Orthodox street and Arrot street, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will be in attendance on July 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia. The following persons have signed a contract for the same:—Edward G. Lee, Thomas D. Webster, Charles Comly, Jr., William Keas, Harry T. Garsed, H. Rowland, Jr., John Shallcross, John Cocker, Thomas Caster, Joseph Shock, Benjamin Hoopes Jacob Smedley, William Frederick, James England, John Roberts, Wilson Milnor, William H. Hobson.
McMANUS & O'ROARK, Contractors.
7 6 tuths6t*

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—
First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.
A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsmpm

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED O. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NEBBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2163 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6t* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant.
7 6 7t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. L. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at this office (between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock) on and after THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, until which time the transfer book will be closed. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.
7 8 6t

OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1011 S. BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the net earnings of the six months ending June 30, 1869, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant. Transfer Books will be closed until that time.
7 8 thstu 6t D. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Ciarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY*,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts,
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

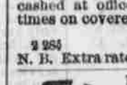
SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

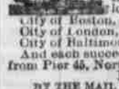
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agents,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At 12 noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 18.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
City of Boston, Saturday, July 17, at 12 noon.
City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 27, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....37
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....40
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....30 Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F.....45 St. John's, N. F.....20
by Branch Steamer..... by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to GOZZLER, BELL & FAIRLIE, Agents,
4 5 No. 41 GREENE Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TR

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1869.

The Trade in False Hair.

Few are aware of the extent to which the business in false hair is carried on in this city, and yet, for the last year more especially, ever since the impetus given to it by the *debut* of the blondes, several tons of human hair have been appraised by the New York Custom House for the exclusive use of this city. Between two and three millions of dollars have, during the past year, been spent for false hair in this city alone. The number of hair merchants ranges between five and six hundred, and these help to distribute the tonsorial tons all over the city and its suburbs. As an evidence that this trade in hair has greatly increased of late, one has only to take a jaunt of inspection along Broadway. Where are the bald feminine brows that we beheld a twelvemonth ago? They are gone, all gone, those "old, familiar faces," and I for one bless the tonsorial art that it has been able to effect such a consummation. The baldness is not cured, it is only concealed. Some months ago I read the startling announcement in a gossipping paper that the Empress Eugenie was growing fat and bald. A few weeks after I read that, owing to some mysterious art, her head was covered with as splendid a *chevelure* as graced it in her first youth. Our New York feminines have not discovered Eugenie's secret, but they have rushed extensively into false hair, which they use up annually by the ton and the millions of dollars' worth. The knobby forcheads and white-showing patches that a year ago disfigured the New York female of a certain age, have all disappeared, concealed by hirsute ingenuities.

There are few kinds of stores in New York in which false hair is not sold. You cannot get it perhaps in a dry-goods store, nor in a book store, nor in a confectioner's, nor even in a grocery: but you can get it at a milliner's, where it regularly figures along with the bonnets. Braids, coils, curls, twists, and chignons are all strung in a line in all their bewildering varieties. Many of the milliners on Fourteenth street and Ninth street have both a cap and a capillary department, and not a few of their fair customers come as much to inspect their collections of blonde hair as their display of bonnets. This hirsute tendency among the feminine hat-makers is of recent growth in New York, but it has struck ile (*hair* ile) for a good many of the speculatrixes.

The Broadway prices asked for these various combinations of hair are, of course, much the dearest; and they are not the most conscientious places, either, in which to purchase hair. The "hair" sold there is too often composed of anything else but hair. If Mrs. Glass were occupied with this subject, and giving capillary instead of culinary advice, I suppose she would say "first catch your hair"—a thing not so easily accomplished under the circumstances. Flax, sewing silk, manilla, old rope, very finely combed and oiled, are a few of the substances you get for real hair. In fact, real hair, particularly of a golden hue, is as difficult to purchase at any of these Broadway places as real whisky is; so that whether you pursue *blonde* or Bourbon you are equally liable to be deceived. And even when the hair is undoubtedly human it is too often cut from a corpse; so that while the unsophisticated world is admiring the beauty of your *chignon*, you, who have meanwhile penetrated the secret of its source, will feel as though you were carrying a dead-house about with you, and groaning in spirit, with St. Paul, "Who will deliver me from this body of death?"

Chemists and natural philosophers talk a good deal about capillary attraction, but the greatest instance of capillary attraction is that which blonde hair possesses for the American female of to-day, and especially for the New York female. It is refreshing to meet with a brunette on Broadway, but if you do, you may be sure she has a bottle of auriferous tincture in her pocket. It may be seldom that you meet a full wigged woman, but ninety-nine-hundredths of the women you meet have something wiggy about them. I have seen one or two glorious exceptions to this rule. I have seen a New York woman, after good-temperedly enduring much badinage on the exuberance of her locks, make every other woman present turn pale with envy by disentangling those locks from their intricacy of combs, and allowing them to fall around her, a natural veil, almost to her feet. No deception *there*, at all events; and that woman was never troubled again with the expression of any ungallant suspicions. But cases like these are the grand exceptions. The New York woman, as a rule patronizes the dealer in false hair, and pays him from $15 to $40 per ounce for satisfying her demands. The highest priced hair is the white, much affected by extremely old ladies, who at death's door will supply themselves with a voluptuous chignon. Next in value to the white come the blonde, the golden, the flaxen, the auburn, and the red. After these come the darker varieties, the shades of brown and black. Hair that is naturally curly and wavy brings in New York as much as $40 per ounce. Meanwhile the hair-dressers complain that their trade has entirely failed them. They say that the increasing demand for ladies' maids who are supposed to understand the art of dressing hair, has all but caused them to close up shop.

A great deal of the hair sold in this city is brought from Paris. A good deal is not. A large proportion is brought from New England and from the West, where just as lovely heads of hair become acquainted with the shears as in any of the countries of Europe. It is sold in various localities of the East and West for eight dollars a pound. There is a certain hair dealer in Broadway—one of the few conscientious ones who would not deviate from the truth by a hair's breadth, we will say—who has in his possession hair fifty inches in length. Hair half that length is quite common, but hair three feet long is rather rare and greatly prized. There is a certain dermatologist in Bond street who professes to restore lost hair, and who, if he is a quack, is among the conscientious ones. He is short, muscular, and mulatto-like; his features are not unlike those that popular prints attribute to Alexander Dumas, *pere*. Some of the bald beauties of New York have pestered him for months to restore their unrestorable hair; but when he pronounces that he can do nothing (as he sometimes does), that is the ultimatum. There is nothing beyond that; no appeal exists from that decision. That decree having once left his creole lips, there is nothing for the sufferer to do but to bear (or cover) her baldness as best she may. He is one of the isms of New York, and is notorious in Bond street. The peace and joy he is causing to bald (but beautiful) blondes can never be calculated, for many is the Sahara-like cranium he has caused (to use a figure of speech) to blossom like the rose.

In conclusion, I might remark that this is probably the last season of blonde hair in New York. With the decline of Lydia Thompson at Niblo's, the Age of Blonde will begin to wane in this city; and in my mind's eye I see the Broadway of next autumn rich and shadowy with the tresses that belong to the brunette.

ALI BABA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—Caroline Grey, who was arrested early in the week by a citizen at Mantuaville, with a number of valuable dresses in her possession, turns out to be a notorious character. She formerly resided in New York, where she served a term of imprisonment some seven years since. The clothing she had when arrested belongs to Rev. W. H. Wyatt, No. 80 McDougal street, New York, whose house she left on June 29. A quantity of silver, which she had stolen from the same place, had been disposed of by her. She also had a ticket for a watch, which was stolen from Mr. Thomas Van Amring, of No. 335 East Forty-ninth street, on the 23d of January, and pawned on the 23d in Brooklyn for $35·50, in the name of McWey.

—Yesterday afternoon, as a gang of twenty men were engaged in raising the boiler of the New Ironsides (burned several years ago at League Island) from two pontoons on which it had been towed to Reed street wharf, one of the ropes attached to the derrick gave way, causing the capstan bar to fly round at a fearful rate, during which William Dyer, who was superintending the job, was struck in the head, face, and arms, etc., inflicting such terrible wounds as to cause instant death. The balance of the men, with the exception of Thomas Carlin, aged thirty-five years; William Thomas, aged thirty years; and Thomas King, aged twenty-seven years, escaped injury. The men referred to were slightly injured about the arms, but were able to walk to their homes. The boiler weighs about 45 tons. The affair caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood where it happened. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. Mr. Dyer, the deceased, was forty-three years of age, and resided in New York.

—The election for officers of the State Council of Pennsylvania, O. U. A. M., is now being held in the various Councils throughout the State. All Councillors and ex-Councillors in good standing are entitled to vote. The following are the candidates for each office to be filled:—For State Councillor, John W. Quigg, of No. 27. S. V. C., John K. Zeilin, of No. 50; Richard P. Andress, of No. 9; Robert S. Monroe, of No. 11; George Hawkes, of No. 36; Charles W. Stephens, of No. 4; E. P. Tompkins, of No. 10. For S. C. Secretary, John P. Batt, of No. 36; William M. Weckerly, of No. 36. For S. C. Treasurer, John Krider, of No. 44. For S. C. Ind., William M. Shultz, of No. 159; James Mackintosh, of No. 68; Jerome L. Boyer, of No. 46; Eli Hollinger, of No. 35. For S. C. Examiner, John Server, of No. 52. For S. C. Protector, D. K. Hartzell, of No. 50; J. K. Dettry, of No. 78; Martin A. Williams, of No. 7; Isaac S. Webster, of No. 107; Peter Styer, of No. 89; S. Atlee Bockius, of No. 100; H. B. Walter, of No. 15.

—It is stated that the Junction and Breakwater Railroad will be opened for travel to Lewes about the middle of next month. The pier for the use of steamboats will be finished about the same time. The grading of the Queenstown and Harrington Railroad has been commenced, and it is expected that the track will be laid as far as Ridgely by December.

—William Hall, fifty years of age, cut his throat yesterday afternoon with a pocket-knife, while locked up in a cell, at the Fifth District Station House. He was removed to the hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136.

—Owing to heavy rains, the Susquehanna Valley Railroad trains suspended travel yesterday.

—Two convicts escaped from Sing Sing during the heavy rain storm yesterday, and have not been recaptured.

—Caroline Miller, a noted female thief, was arrested in New York yesterday. She is implicated in many Philadelphia robberies.

—Thomas Mulhall, convicted of aiding in the murder of David P. Skinner, at Cleveland, Ohio, was yesterday sentenced to death.

—The Buffalo and Erie Railroad has agreed to consolidate with the Lake Shore and Michigan, Southern, should the stockholders approve.

—Last night a ball was given at the Stetson House, Long Branch, to the members of the Army and Navy of the Gulf at present at that place.

—Susan Lameraux, an old woman of seventy years, was yesterday murdered by her daughter-in-law in New York. Cause—insanity of the perpetrator.

—The Hon. John Rose, Canadian Minister of Finance, is at Washington on reciprocity affairs, and on business connected with the Hudson Bay Company.

—The election in Mississippi is to take place on the fourth Tuesday in November. Judge Dent is supported for the Governorship of the State by a new Republican organ at Jackson.

—President Grant, yesterday, promised the Mississippi delegation, now at Washington, that he would instruct Generals Ames and Reynolds to use fairness and impartiality in their arrangements for the elections in Texas and Mississippi.

—The Gettysburg Memorial Association, at a meeting at Gettysburg yesterday, resolved to invite the commanders of armies who fought the celebrated battle to meet in the first week of August, and give information concerning it. The association intend to perpetuate the great struggle.

Foreign Affairs.

—In the month of January the revolution cost the Spanish Government $2,000,000.

—Count Valmaseda claims to have restored civil authority in the districts of Manzanilla, Bayamo, and Jiguari.

—De Rodas will hereafter allow the Associated Press correspondent a freer use of the cable, and allow more news to be sent.

—Several iron-clad frigates are being built at Carthagena, Spain.

—Many English progressives fear the failure of the Irish Church bill.

—Prominent Englishmen propose to recommence the Reform League movement.

—The Governor of Catalonia has been dismissed for failing to prevent a republican demonstration in his province.

—Napoleon is requested, by members of the Corps Legislatif, to allow them the right of sharing with him in the initiative in political measures.

—It is now asserted that the French Cabinet have resigned, and that Rouher has been commissioned to form a new ministry, to include several of the Tiers party.

—The Assignees of Overend, Gurney & Co. have declared a dividend of one shilling on the pound, to be paid in September next. Creditors will be paid their whole claims except the accrued interest.

A LION-TAMER.

A Talk with One who Was Wounded Five Times.

A lion-tamer named Lengel was severely bitten in the leg by a lioness in Charleston, S. C., in April, and is still disabled in consequence of the wound. One of the Charleston papers describes a visit to him as follows:—

"We found Mr. Lengel lying down reading, not suffering much, but very restless. He is apparently about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, but is really ten years older. He told us that he is a native of Philadelphia, and has been engaged in the lion-taming business for eighteen years, during which time he has served in the circuses of J. M. June, S. B. Howe, Phineas T. Barnum, Haight & Chambers, Van Amburgh, Raymond & Co., Castello, and Ames, the latter of which he is with at present. June is dead. Howe and Barnum have quit the business. Haight & Chambers failed in Texas two years ago. Haight and Castello are now 'showing' in California.

"In answer to a question as to his manner of taming lions, he replied at length, saying that 'it was a gift of nature,' with him. 'I have no fear of them. People tell me every time I get a wound that it ought to be a warning to me, and should make me fear to go in the cage again. But it does not. When I am away from the lions I get homesick, and when I can go where they are, and my wounds prevent me from going into the cage, I get more homesick still. I never met any lions I could not tame. Three years ago I tamed five in New York, which, while in Europe, had killed one man, and badly mangled another, who had attempted to tame them. In three weeks after they were put in my charge they were as tame as I wished, though before they were considered untamable. I very seldom use force in taming them, but sometimes it becomes necessary—kindness is my usual plan; I am always careful to keep my eye upon them.

"Every one who has seen 'the lion-tamer' leaving the cage after his feat of lying down among the lions, putting his feet on their heads, feeding them, and firing off pistols, has doubtless noticed how careful he was—stepping out backwards very deliberately, and watching closely the beasts which, always advanced upon him. In speaking of this, he said:—'If I did not keep my eye upon them they would jump at me. They have sense enough to know that I am retreating from them, and they gain courage; there is more danger to me at this time than at any other. If the lions were at liberty, I would fear to go near them. Some people think that a lion born in America is more docile, partaking less of the savage nature of the brute, than one born in Africa or Asia. Not so. I would rather have to tame a litter born in either of the last two mentioned places than a litter born in this country—the latter are more dangerous and less easily tamed.'

HIS WOUNDS.

"Mr. Lengel has been bitten a number of times by lions, lionesses we should have said, as the males have never done so; 'the lionesses,' said he, 'are more treacherous and deceitful than the lions.' He has been slightly scratched an almost innumerable number of times. He has never had to lay up but twice from his wounds. The description of the wounds and the places where he received them are mentioned below.

"The first wound was a bite in the left leg, in Western Pennsylvania, while with Barnum's circus.

"The second was received while with S. B. Howe & Co., in Augusta, Georgia, being severely bitten in the left hand. This wound caused him to lose the use of his middle finger.

"The third was inflicted at Little Rock, Arkansas, by a lioness in Howe & Castello's Circus. This time two fingers of the right hand were mangled. He has full use of them now.

"The fourth was received while in Madison, Indiana, last summer. The lioness seized him by the right leg, driving her teeth into the calf of his leg until they nearly met.

"The fifth was received last April in New Orleans. The animal seized him by the left leg, inserting one tooth of the lower jaw an inch and a half into the calf, and a tooth of the upper jaw the same depth into the lower side of the knee joint. Mr. Lengel was confined to his bed a while, but when the circus moved he came along, and gave two exhibitions, one in Augusta and one in Savannah, the latter of which he says is a paradise for a circus. On coming here he made arrangements to perform last Wednesday, but his leg paining him, he consulted Dr. F. M. Robertson, who ordered him to bed at once, telling him that the bone of the leg was injured. This order was obeyed, and Mr. Lengel still remains in bed. He is able, however, to travel about the room occasionally.

"It is somewhat of a coincidence that Dr. Robertson has attended his patient on two other occasions, at the Pavilion Hotel, for wounds received from lionesses—all of the wounds being upon the left side of the body.

"Herr Lengel does not think he was bitten but once intentionally. He says the lionesses when together never meet but they snarl and snap at each other—two of them never live peacefully in the same cage—and states it as his opinion that, with the exception mentioned, when he aggravated one beyond endurance, he was in the way, and was bitten for one of the lionesses. He has the teeth and claws of the lioness which he thinks bit him purposely. The teeth are an inch and a half long, with a root about two and a half inches in length. If the teeth were driven in flesh up to the gums, a large-sized peach stone could be planted in the hole. The claws, which the animal, like the cat, keeps unexposed till wanted, are formidable-looking objects. We do not now doubt, as we once did, the assertions of travellers, that one blow from a lion's paw would kill a man or tear out great masses of flesh. Herr Lengel says he fears their paws more than their teeth, that they generally strike before they bite.

"Herr Lengel will have to remain here about ten days longer, after which it is probable he will be able to rejoin his company."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 37	MOON SETS	8 39
SUN SETS	7 32	HIGH WATER	2 50

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Norw. barque Daphne, Weisser, Elsinore, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Tubal Cain, Grosemick, Cienfuegos, Workman & Co.
Br. schr William, Outhouse, Sackville, N. B.
Schr J. H. Moore, Hickson, Boston, Hammetts, Neill & Co.
Schr Lizzie and Fannie, Stewart, Salem, do.
Schr Ocean bird, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, E. Boston, do.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Rio Grande, Race, 8 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber and shingles to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, 9 days from Bangor, with latter to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 10.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Charles and Frank, with lumber to D. Trump & Sons.
Kishacksquitas, with laths to B. Woolverton.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 9.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Mary Healey; Myrtle; Sarah Malloy; A. V. Joslyn; A. V. Mekeel; New Era; and Kate Westervelt, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, 42 days from Liverpool, at New York yesterday, with 41 passengers.
Steamship Juniata, Catharine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 8th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamer Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst., and sailed again to return.
Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 8th inst.
Barque Andes, Sheppard, hence, remained at Trinidad 20th ult., discharging.
Barque Columbia, Foss, hence, at City Point 7th inst., to load for London.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, 35 days from Havre, at New York yesterday.
Brig Loch Lomond, Griffin, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, from New York 8th ult for Cienfuegos, was seen 27th ult. 5 miles north of Inagua, steering south.
Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, from Providence for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst. 70 miles south of Montauk Point.
Schrs F. C. Smith, Crane, from Providence, and A. C. Cope, Crowell, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schr Emma and Miza, Cockrill, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst., for Camden, N. J.
Schrs J. S. Shindler, Lore; J. B. Smith, Crawford; Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley; Armenia, Cole; Maria Louise, Palmer; Frances, Gibbs; H. N. Miller, Stiles; Abbie Pitman, Lambert; and A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence, at Boston 8th inst.
Schrs Star, Crowell, and Sarah A. Boice, Yates, hence at Newburyport 7th inst.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, hence for Warren, at New York 8th inst.
Schrs Edward Wootten, Alexander, hence for Hingham and Belle, Freeman, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, hence, at Danvers 4th inst.
Schr Eva Adele, Eaton, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 31 instant.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, at New York yesterday, from Wilmington, N. C.
Schrs E. N. Atwood, Higgins, for Gardiner; Ida A. Jaynes, Jaynes, and Sophia Ann, Baker, for Saco, all to load for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 8th instant.
Schr Ocean Wave, Barlow, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst.
Schr F. R. Baird, Gardner, at Boston yesterday from Charleston.
Schrs M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, and Kate V. Edwards, Allen, hence, at Fall River 7th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that during the navigable season this year, the banks, rocks, and shoals in the Gulfs of Finland and Riga and Baltic Sea, Moon Sound, and channels leading to Hapsal, will be marked in the following manner:—

1. A red broom, point upwards, on a red pole, will be erected on the south side of the banks. 2. A black broom, point upwards, on a white pole, will be erected on the north side of the banks. 3. Two black brooms, the points touching each other, on a black and white pole, will be erected on the west side of the banks. 4. Two red brooms, the points inverted, on a red and white pole, will be erected on the east side of the banks. 5. A double cross on a black pole, surmounted by a ball, will indicate that the banks can be passed on every side.

Also, that when the new system of beacons is complete, a description of them, with their positions, will be published.

By order, W. B. SHURRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1869.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE WORLD.

THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Philadelphia, Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Philadelphia, Assistant Medical Director.

This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence

5395 POLICIES,

INSURING

$15,142,800.

This Company affords to its Policy-Holders

PERFECT SECURITY

By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,

OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS

RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

8 8 ws B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street.
11 8 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
1m No. 730 MARKET Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPPS'
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1131 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 9 17

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 sw]

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstuSmrp

REMOVED TO REAR BUILDING,

ENTRANCE ON NINTH STREET.

COOPER & CONARD,

During the rebuilding of the front half of their store, will be fully prepared to transact business in their commodious rooms on

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

To where they invite their friends and patrons, promising a succession of inducements from a Mammoth Stock.

DEPARTMENTS ALL IN FULL BLAST.

Vigorous efforts to reduce Summer Stock,
Ruinous prices for Fancy Goods,
Extra low prices for Desirable Goods,
Attentive appliance to business,
Buyers, interests always in view, [1 7 fsm
And well-meant endeavors to please,
Will characterize the summer campaign.

TOURISTS' GOODS.

Crepe Poplins for Travelling Suits.
Mixed Mohairs for Travelling Suits.
Wash Poplins for Travelling Suits.
Diamond Grenadines for Suits and Dresses.
Brown, Buff and Grey Linens for Suits.
Lawns, Grenadines, Barèges, and Lenos.
Summer Silks in good assortment.
One lot Neat India Silks.
All at reduced prices to close the stock, at

STOKES & WOOD'S,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 16 3m

ATTENTION, LADIES!—ALL THE NEWEST Styles of JET, VULCANITE, and FRENCH JEWELRY, FANS, LEATHER GOODS, PONGIE PARASOLS, every COLORED LININGS; Silk Umbrellas in great variety, Toilet Goods, with every requisite for summer tourists or the seaside.

H. DIXON,
7 8 thstu12rp No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For MRS. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuthf

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to [illegible] New Jersey, Washington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 30

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON. SECOND WEEK.
ELLSLER AND DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPE, in the celebrated Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
With New Tricks, Beautiful Scenery, and Magical Transformations.
The celebrated Pantomimist,
TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN,
GEORGE A. BEANE, as Pantaloon.
HARRY LESLIE, as Harlequin.
MADELLE AURIOL, as Columbine.
A GRAND BALLET
of distinguished French, Spanish and English artists, under the direction of M. HENRI ST. ODY.
Premiere Danseuse, Madlle THERESA ANTONINO.
To give due effect to the celebrated Skating Scene, the "Champion,"
Mr. ALFRED MOE,
the most graceful and expert Skater in the country, will appear nightly.
MISS C. JEFFERSON, as BURLESQUE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
$1·00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Box Office open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. [7 7 6t
ALEX. FISHER, Business Manager for the Troupe.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

Double Teams. Stake $200; 3 in 5 to wagons. Good Day and Track.

Owner enters b. g. JESSE and s. m. LADY GUILFORD.
M. Goodwin g. g. PRINCE and FRANK.
Admission, $1. 7 10 2t

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air is produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 6

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FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 26

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PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & O. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

POLITICAL REFORM IN FRANCE.

The cable telegram furnishes additional intelligence in regard to the proposed ministerial changes and modifications of the form of government in France. That sturdy old veteran, M. Thiers, seems to be on the point of gaining a substantial victory at last. He has long borne to Napoleon a relation somewhat similar to that which Thaddeus Stevens bore to Andrew Johnson; and the Emperor, annoyed, wearied, and alarmed by the protracted conflict, is apparently disposed to seek repose and safety in a compromise. M. Thiers is the prominent French champion of parliamentary government, and it has been the ambition of his life to control the King or Emperor of France, for the time being, on the one hand, and the French Assembly, or Corps Legislatif, on the other. At one period during the reign of Louis Philippe he enjoyed this favorite position. Subsequently, after Napoleon's election as President, and previous to the *coup d'etat*, he exercised a commanding influence in the French Assembly, and he looked hopefully forward to the destruction of the republic as the signal of his return to power as the minister of a constitutional king. The bold usurpation of imperial honors and absolute power thwarted these expectations, but M. Thiers has still toiled on in the opposition, and his assaults upon the Napoleonic policy in recent years have been as sharp and incisive as the thrusts given by the famous old Commoner of Lancaster county to the merry Andrew of Tennessee. His extraordinary intellectual abilities, united with his popularity as a historian and skill as a politician, have given peculiar weight and force to his arraignment of the Emperor. He thoroughly exposed the folly and extravagance of the Mexican expedition, and clearly pointed out the weakness and absurdity of Napoleon's European policy, impressing upon the minds of intelligent Frenchmen the conviction that they have not only lost liberty and prosperity at home, but prestige abroad.

As Napoleon now assumes the right to propose all public measures, he must bear the responsibility of all his failures. He has aimed at the establishment of a new Roman empire in the nineteenth century, but he has reaped so much more odium than honor from the assumption of absolute power, that he is ready at last to share with the Corps Legislatif the "right of the initiative." It is stated that a new Cabinet is about to be formed, which will contain four members of the party which espouses the doctrines of M. Thiers. The basis of the proposed compact is a common fear and hatred of the French Republicans. While they assail in the bitterest terms the private character of the Emperor, as well as his public policy, they are equally hostile to M. Thiers; and they seek relief and reform in a complete revolution. The secret of the contemplated union is no doubt to be found in the rapid growth, in Paris and other large cities, of the ultra element of French politics.

THE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Attention has again been directed to the legal *status* of the expelled negro members of the Georgia Legislature by the letter of the ex-Vice President of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, which we published a few days ago. The controversy affords an excellent illustration of Rebel duplicity. The radicals in Georgia having complete power in their hands, at the Constitutional Convention, exercised it magnanimously. They acted in good faith on the theory of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, ignoring the example which Tennessee and Missouri had given of disfranchising those who had actively participated in the Rebellion. They inserted a clause, however, disqualifying soldiers and officials who had been prominent in the war against the Union from serving as members of the Legislature or holding office. This restriction was disregarded by the voters; and when the Legislature first assembled, its white and colored Republicans could have very properly united in excluding the white Rebel members. They concluded, however, to carry the policy of magnanimity one step further, and to permit the disqualified foes of the Union to retain their seats. As soon as this delicate point was settled, the Rebel members, who had in reality no constitutional right to act as legislators, devised a scheme to exclude their colored colleagues. An antiquated and obsolete black code, forbidding negroes from holding office, was made the pretext of this movement, and the ostracism was speedily effected. A subsequent contest before the courts has shown that this law was falsely interpreted by the Legislature, and now Alexander H. Stephens comes to the rescue to demonstrate that, although men who had no legal right to represent the State ejected on insufficient grounds duly elected members, they cannot be reinstated, even since the reason assigned for their exclusion has been shown to be erroneous, because the judgment of parliamentary bodies in regard to qualifications is conclusive and final. Under this ruling a majority can exclude any member they wish to ostracize, and the right to a seat in Southern Legislatures will be held by as frail a tenure as the right to a seat in a political convention in Philadelphia.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The discussion of the Alabama question has been postponed in the House of Commons at the request of Mr. Gladstone, who was of the opinion that, in the present state of public feeling, the interests involved would thus best be promoted. This postponement of the debate has been commended by the English press, and it will not be received with dissatisfaction in this country. We are anxious to have this disagreeable controversy settled in a peaceable manner, if possible; and we are placed in such a position of advantage that it is far more to the interest of the English Government to have the principle involved decided equitably and promptly than it is for us. We can afford to wait indefinitely, or to throw the whole matter overboard, if it should seem preferable to do so. The very agitation that is going on in England, and the reiteration in every key of the blustering determination not to yield to demands from this side of the water, and the talk about upholding the honor of England, prove that the British people are not only alive to the importance of the controversy, but to the inconvenience of allowing it to remain open, so as to become a source of future trouble. The more vehement their protestations that they will not yield, the surer they will be to change their minds when it comes to the point.

The London *Times*, in its discussion of the question, makes a very serious mistake in supposing that Reverdy Johnson's treaty was rejected as much through party antipathies as from any discontent at its provisions. The truth is that Mr. Johnson's appointment was satisfactory to all parties, but he only lost the confidence of the public by his silly conduct, and his treaty was rejected because it was not considered equitable. The *Times*, too, is gratified at the prevalence of more moderate views in America, and attributes this favorable change in public opinion on this side of the Atlantic to the discovery that England is determined not to concede beyond a certain point, and that this resolution is not likely to be shaken. This is another mistake. The British press and public thought that, because they were frightened, we were in an agony of terror likewise, and that the subsidence of the excitement over Mr. Sumner's speech was due to a backing-down on our part. The truth is, there has been no excitement here, and no disposition to recede from the position we have assumed. We are in no hurry to settle the Alabama business, but we are determined to have it settled to our satisfaction, or else not to have it settled at all. Either consummation would still allow us to maintain our superior position.

The Irish Church Bill last night came up in the House of Lords for a report from the committee, and the work commenced of amending some of the amendments that had been fastened upon it. At an early stage of the discussion, January, 1871, the original date of disestablishment, was changed to January, 1872. Last night the date of May 1, 1871, was substituted. The original amendment was designed for the benefit of those in possession of the church property, and probably in hope of a reaction in public sentiment, which would result in favor of the conservatives. If the other amendments with which the bill is now encumbered are done away with in like manner, the Lords will be placed in the very unpleasant predicament of being obliged to yield to the threats against themselves that have been so freely made; whereas, if they persist in their opposition to the wishes of the people, there is scarcely any doubt that the threats will be carried into execution. The peers, by their ignorance and obstinacy, have contrived to get themselves into a situation that is far from agreeable in either case.

The Great Eastern, it is thought, has by this time reached shoal water, and if no accident occurs the new cable will be safely landed on the American shore in a day or two at the furthest. According to the despatch from Brest, dated yesterday, at noon on Thursday the Great Eastern had run 1754 miles, and had paid out 1977 knots of cable. The mishaps that for a time delayed the operations of laying the cable proved happily to have been of no great moment, and it is gratifying to know that this great enterprise is approaching a successful conclusion. The advantages of having two cable lines terminating in different countries are many; and as the French cable will land its American end on our own shores, we have a particular interest in its success beyond the mere probabilities that it will induce a lowering of the rates and consequent increase of the business of ocean telegraphing.

The Coal Products of Europe.—England stands first and Germany second on the list of European coal-producing countries. In 1850 the English mines yielded 800,000,000 centners (the centner being equal to 110¼ pounds), those of Belgium 105,000,000, those of France 100,000,000, while not more than 90,000,000 were gained from the German coal fields. The total consumption of Europe in that year has been estimated at about 1,300,000,000. In 1867, on the other hand, not less than 3,000,000,000 centners were consumed, and the proportion contributed by the various nations had changed. England still stood first on the list, with 2,000,000,000 centners, but next came Germany, with 480,000,000. Of these, 48,000,000 came from Saxony and 420,000,000 from Prussia. Germany imports about 12,000,000 and exports about 70,000,000 centners of coal. Russia, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium are her chief foreign markets, but the German cannot compete with the English coal in the districts that border on the North Sea and the Baltic. Hamburg, for instance, does not consume more than 50 centners of German coal. This is generally attributed to the difficulties of transport. The chief coal fields of Germany lie in Upper Silesia, and yield above 100,000,000 centners; Saxony, 48,000,000 centners; on the Saar and on the Ruhr, 120,000,000.

—A fan, weighing two and a half tons, and making five hundred revolutions a minute, ventilates Farwell Hall, Chicago.

—An emigrant train, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, all barefoot, are walking through Ohio on their way West.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that an eel twenty-eight inches in diameter was taken from a pipe only two and a-half inches across.

—An Ohio Democratic candidate declares that "the national debt is ten thousand dollars more than the people can ever pay in gold."

ROME.

An Address by the Pope.

On the recent occasion of the completion of the twenty-third year of his pontificate, the Pope received an address from Cardinal Patrozzi, who spoke in the name of his brother Cardinals, to which he replied as follows:—"It is my duty, before all, at the conclusion of the twenty-third year of my pontificate, to thank the Lord, who has sustained me in the midst of such numerous and cruel trials. It is also my duty to admire and bless the protection, full of wisdom, which He has granted to the Church. He leaves her doubtless exposed to renewed tempests, but He sustains her at the same time, and raises men among Christians who are animated by a holy courage to defend her rights. In conclusion, I address my thanks to the Sacred College, and to all those who surround me, for the noble part which they take in the struggle, and for the pledges which you have just expressed to me. The world is divided, as it were, into two societies—one numerous, powerful, restless, and agitated; the other less numerous, but calm and faithful. My very illustrious predecessor, St. Gregory the Great, compared these two societies to those formerly collected, the first in the plains of Sennaar, where men erected the Tower of Pride, but were confounded by God in their language and dispersed; the second at the Cœnaculum, on the day of Pentecost, where Peter and the Apostles, and thousands of the faithful of divers nations, all heard and understood one and the same language. Thus to-day we see revolution, with socialism in its suite, condemning and denying religion, morality, and God Himself; and, on the other side, the true faithful, who, calm and firm in their faith, wait patiently for good principles to resume their salutary empire, and for the designs of God to be accomplished. Ah, if sovereigns adopted these good principles, how much more easy it would be for them to govern their people! How much good could they do to their people and to themselves! The future is in the hands of God. As He has overthrown the first revolutionists, the demons, so He will overthrow these. And we can and ought to desire that the proud who persecute the Church may be humbled and confounded. Meanwhile let us accomplish faithfully our sacred duties to God. *Ego autem exercebar*, says the Psalmist, and let us render Him actions of grace for having preserved peace in this marvellously privileged morsel of land whence we can extend our looks and our prayers over the whole Church. Ah, how heavy are the evils which oppress this Church! What ruins, what tears everywhere! Perhaps at this moment, while I am speaking, a kingdom is deprived of its last bishop; he also thrown into prison or carried into exile. (At this allusion to the persecutions in Poland the Pope was painfully agitated.) Certainly, God might permit that we ourselves should have to encounter the same fate as those bishops. The plant which plunges its roots into the soil on which we still find safety might be stricken like the mystic plant of the Prophet Daniel. But the dangers which menace us are kept off by divine goodness, and that plant has the word of the Lord. I invoke the all-powerful protection of God on the Sacred College, on the prelates, on this dear city, and those who represent it (the Senate). I pray particularly for two sorts of persons—those who are in tribulation, that God may come to their aid; and those, still more unfortunate, who live in sin, that God may grant them victorious grace. There are even in Rome some abandoned souls who take the shadow for the body, falsehood for truth, and who, flying from the path of justice, plunge into the forest full of roaring beasts. We to those who act thus! It is the sure loss of all good. May the Lord keep such a lot from you all, and may He, through the intercession of Mary, bless you, as I desire with all the force of my heart."

JOLIET.

Remarkable Manifestations of Good Conduct by Western Convicts.

We have often printed articles that related to the discipline which is attempted to be enforced in the famous Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary. This extract, of the same tenor, is taken from the Chicago *Times*:—

The Grand Jury of Will county, Illinois, has made a presentment against the Managing Commissioners and Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. The immediate cause of the inquiry was the recent fatal affray in the prison dining-hall, in which several convicts were armed with formidable knives. It has been proven by witnesses that most of the convicts are known to be armed with knives. The convicts are allowed to talk freely with each other when at their work, and many of them are allowed to idle and lounge away their time in squads, without being put or kept at any useful employment. The prison discipline and management are in an extremely lax and unsafe condition. The convicts, instead of being confined within the walls of the prison, are daily permitted to be in and about the streets of Joliet, and are often seen miles away in the country around. As an illustration of the discipline enforced, we give the following extracts from the evidence of one of the subaltern officers of the prison:—As many as six hundred concealed weapons are carried at the present time. I attempted, a short time since, to take a weapon from a prisoner, and he told me he would cut my —— —— heart out. All we can do with a man now to get him to work is to coax him. I carry no weapon. Had a row in my shop not long since, when the prisoners crowded around the fighters and kept me back. They told me, "Stand back, you —— ——." I think the lives of the guards and foremen are constantly in danger. We carry our lives in our hand. I have ceased to report convicts entirely; it's no use; they will come back and laugh at me. If they are put in the cells for a short time, they say they had plenty to eat and good times. I have taken knives frequently from prisoners one foot in length of blade. They carry them in leather sheaths, and in their boot-legs, and on their persons. They are all allowed to carry knives. I yesterday saw some convicts running in the yard, and following them up found a fight in progress. I stopped it. Heard one of the men say, "You ——, I'll fix you yet." I saw a knife drawn at that time. Have heard of the prisoners carrying revolvers. One of the men told me last week, "he would do what I directed him if I would agree to bring him some candy from town." It is dangerous to report convicts to the warden. I have seen from $500 to $800 in the hands of one prisoner. I have seen that often. I believe it is there for bribery. If the prisoners should make a break they will go in spite of all the guards and officers can do. I have often smelled liquor on the convicts, and have sometimes found the bottles which contained it. I believe the prisoners are conspiring to make a break, and will be out inside of thirty days.

Summer Sips.

—About four thousand people are now at Long Branch.

—Saratoga, Long Branch, and Cape May all have daily fashion papers.

—Olive Logan is rusticating "on the beach at Long Branch."

—Velocipedes and tandems are forbidden by the West Point authorities.

—The most happy men in the world just now are the Cape May hotel proprietors.

—Mrs Grant and "those dear children" will arrive at the Branch on Thursday next.

—Nothing is talked of at Saratoga but the approaching visit of the 7th Regiment.

—Cornwall-on-the-Hudson accommodates some twenty-five New York families at present.

—Quite a number of our prominent artists are perambulating the country about Lake George.

—As a general thing, people who attend the watering-places rarely find time to attend church.

—The White Mountains are largely visited by tourists, and the hotels are doing a splendid business.

—Quite a gay little party of distinguished English gentlemen are going the rounds of the watering-places.

—The Newport drives are now in splendid condition, and many stylish private equipages are seen on the shore road.

—Young ladies should recollect that the moist air at the seaside ruins false curls, withdraws starch and stiffness from muslin dresses, and shows all defects in complexion and the application of *rouge*.

—At nearly all the seaside hotels the marriageable ladies invariably wear jockey hats to breakfast, and frequently to the dinner table, to hide their crimping pins.

—A young lady is reported to have arrived last week at one of the prominent watering places with eight Saratoga trunks, two bonnet cases (a new Parisian importation), a box of books, a bird-cage, and two maids.

Personalities.

—Ben Wade is on his way back.

—Brignoli is in Chicago this week.

—Sergeant Bates is to keep store in Cincinnati.

—Greenville is again shone upon by A. Johnson.

—Mr. Peabody is to stay at Newport some time.

—Kate Field is called the "Critical Girl" of the period.

—General Worth's widow died last month in Florida.

—Reuter has a big nose, which furnishes fun for correspondents.

—Postmaster Eastman has left Chicago to avoid office-seekers.

—Jack Jones, colored, 103 years of age, is the oldest man in Savannah.

—Rev. Dr. Chapin will pass the summer at Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann.

—The Empress of Austria recently lay in a trance for nearly two days.

—The remains of Casimir the Great have been discovered in a vault at Cracow.

—The French Agricultural Society has elected Wales—because of his success in sowing wild oats.

—Bismark has refused to recognize Mr. Emil Hoechster, of Chicago, as United States Consul at Bremen, Prussia.

GENERALITIES.

Interesting Autograph Letter.

At the meeting of the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, held in Boston on the 2d inst., the following interesting autograph letter by Washington was exhibited:—

Newburgh, 5th June, 1783.—My Dear Sir:—Colo. Hazen's sending an officer under the capitulation of York Town for the purpose of retaliation, has distressed me exceedingly. Will you be so good as to give me your opinion of the propriety of doing this upon Capt. Asgill should we be driven to it for want of an unconditional prisoner. Presuming that this matter has been a subject of much conversation, pray, with your own, let me know the opinions of the most sensible of those with whom you have conversed. Congress by their resolve have unanimously approved of my determination to retaliate; the army have advised it, and the country look for it. But how far it is justifiable upon an officer under the faith of a capitulation, if none other can be had, is the question? Hazen sending Captain Asgill on for this purpose makes the matter more distressing, as the whole business will have the appearance of a farce if some person is not sacrificed to the manes of poor Huddy, which will be the case if an unconditional prisoner cannot be found, and Asgill escapes.

I write to you in exceeding great haste, but beg your sentiments may be transmitted as soon as possible (by express) as I may be forced to a decision in the course of a few days.

I am—with much sincerity
and affect
D Sir,
Yr Obedt Servt
Go. Washington.

Major-Genl. Lincoln.

A Chester Suicide.

Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Philip Dougherty, of North Ward, came to her death, on Thursday of last week, by taking arsenic. A few hours previous she visited the drug and prescription store of Joseph Holt, on Broad street, with whom she had been acquainted for several years, and inquired for arsenic, which she said she was about to use to destroy rats, with which her family had been worried for some time past. The druggist, in accordance with her request, sold her an ounce of the fatal drug, with which she left the store, after inquiring whether the quantity she had was sufficient to kill a person. Being answered in the affirmative, and admonished to keep the poison away from the children, she proceeded to the house of a neighbor, where she took the poison in a glass of water. Shortly afterwards she became sick, and in this condition was taken home, where she lingered until the next morning, when death came to her relief. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and the mother of six children. She was confined about seven weeks ago, and in a short time thereafter became melancholy and low-spirited. She was devotedly attached to her husband and family, and the act which deprived her of life was committed during temporary insanity.—*Chester (Pa.) Republican of yesterday.*

Robeson in Nautical Attire.

Jersey having "bout shipped" into the Cabinet, is determined to inspect old "Shiver my Timbers," and make a few inquiries after his comfort. Next Monday evening has been appointed for the interesting ceremonies. Robeson is to appear in seal skin boots, loose flowing pantaloons, calculated to allow his legs plenty of liberty, short navy jacket, and a very light tarpaulin monitor hat with loopholes for ventilators. We also understand that the ladies of Camden have presented him with a richly embroidered navy shirt, plenteously studded with anchors and other marine emblems, so that altogether he will resemble a veritable sea dog. He is also practising the "rolling gait" indispensable for every professional mariner. There can be no doubt that Jersey will feel proud of him.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—A Pittsfield farmer claims a kind of potato "just fifteen minutes earlier than the Early Rose."

—The Vermont Agricultural Society was organized in 1860, with ninety-five corporators. None are now living.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. 10½, "Power of Godliness." 7½, "Hope in death—May I?"

☞ FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½, and evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. J. HARRISON. Prayer meeting Saturday evening. Strangers invited.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Service To-morrow Afternoon at 5 o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH F. BERG, D. D. Subject—"Sabbath Desecration." No morning service. Strangers welcome.

☞ UNION.—THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL and NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES united for the summer. Service To-morrow in the NORTH BROAD STREET CHURCH, corner of GREEN. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. W. W. TAYLOR at 8 P. M. All are welcome.

☞ NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, is engaged to preach during that time.

Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to attend. 7 10 s8*

☞ UNION SERVICES.—DURING JULY and August the congregations of the SEVENTH and WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will worship together. Services in the Morning in the Seventh Church, BROAD and PENN SQUARE, at half past 10 o'clock, and in the Evening in the West Arch Street Church, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. J. BRIDELLS, of Marietta, Pa., will preach To-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12s Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 13 tf

☞ SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Union and Titusville Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, and located in the counties of Erie and Crawford, having accused, as Trustees of the bondholders, a mortgage of said road and its franchises, dated the 15th day of June, 1867, and having issued and disposed of say $60,000 of its bonds, secured by said mortgage, and over a majority in interest of the bondholders having by writing requested us to proceed upon and under said mortgage to sell the said road, its estate, real and personal, and its corporate rights, franchises and privileges, and full and satisfactory evidence having been given to us that the interest on said bonds has been duly demanded, and that the said company has been and is in default in the payment of said interest for more than three months after said demand.

Now, therefore, public notice is given that we will sell the Union and Titusville Railroad, its estate, real and personal, and its corporate rights, franchises, and privileges, at the Banking Office of JAY COOKE & CO., in the City of Philadelphia, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms cash.

O. D. GRAY, } Trustees.
A. T. MARSH, }
7 10 s4t

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia, held at the Headquarters, No. 506 VINE Street, at 8 P. M., July 8, 1869, for the purpose of taking in consideration the propriety of reviewing the late acts of certain bodies calling themselves Democratic Conventions, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be signed by the Officers of this Association:—

Whereas, It has been the distinguishing characteristic of the American citizens of Philadelphia, speaking the German language, to suffer in the past a misrepresentation of their wishes by a silent submission to the behests of men purchasable in the political market, on account of the supposed vindication of American Democratic principles; and

Whereas, The time has arrived when it is evident how the confidence of the German American citizens has been abused:

1. Resolved, That the German Democratic Association of Philadelphia does not recognize the bodies lately assembled at the National Guards' Hall and at the Washington Hall, as Democratic Conventions.

2. Resolved, That the nominations made by the persons, who met at those places are null and void, and not binding upon the Democratic party.

3. Resolved, That in presenting Dr. Theodore Roth, late United States Assistant Surgeon, for the office of Coroner, this Association had and still has a laudable and patriotic object in view, to wit: to carry out the true wishes of the whole German population without distinction of party.

4. Resolved, That the one hundred and six votes cast for Dr. Roth, when the most unblushing frauds, menaces, and corruption had already reduced the almost unanimous choice of the delegates, alike the nominee of this Association, represent the uncompromising opposition of all Democrats, without distinction of origin, to the despotism exercised within the last twenty years in the midst of the Democratic party of Philadelphia.

5. Resolved, That this Association denounces the proceedings of these two so-called "Conventions," as the offspring of a criminal combination to oversawe the good citizens, and to place the power into the hands of the vicious and partly of those who wink at the commission of frauds.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published.

JACOB SPIELMAN, President.
G. Greul, } Secretaries.
R. Freitlender, }
1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoinated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Philadelphia, held 9th instant, at the office of the Reliance Insurance Company, the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors of the Fire Insurance Patrol of Philadelphia:—

ATWOOD SMITH, President;
ALFRED G. BAKER, Treasurer;
JOHN WILSON, Jr., Secretary;
CHARLES PLATT,
CONRAD B. ANDRESS. 1t

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 128 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, FORREST BUILDINGS, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street, will be opened on MONDAY, July 12, 1869.

The front apartment will be free to the public as the General Exchange Room; the other apartments are reserved for the use exclusively of members, according to the rules and regulations of the Exchange. The public generally are invited to view the Rooms.

Files of newspapers of the principal cities of the United States will be provided at the rooms, and also proper books of reference, maps, etc., relating to the objects and business of the Exchange.

Building Associations, Builders, Material Men, and others interested or connected with the sale and improvement of Real Estate, being members of the Exchange, are privileged to hold meetings at the Rooms during the day or evening, except during hours of Change, which will be from 12 M. to 2 P. M., without charge, on giving notice to the Superintendent. Access to the Rooms at any hour during the day or evening for members and desk-holders.

A Registry of Houses and Lots for sale and to rent by owners and brokers will be kept at the desk of the Superintendent, for the inspection and information of the public.

Applications for desks or table-room will be received by the Superintendent.

Rent of same from $25 to $100 per annum—heat, gas, and janitorship included. 1t

CLOTHING.

THE EFFECT

OF THE SUMMER WEATHER

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S VIEWS

ON THE NEED OF THIN CLOTHES.

Hot! Hot! Hot! to-day!
Hotter now than ever!
Don't you need thinner clothes?
Need them now, or never!

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S VIEWS

ON WHAT FOLKS ARE DOING.

Toss aside your thick coat,
Come and get a thin 'un;
Piles of coats at Great Brown Hall,
Made of finest linen.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S VIEWS

ON THE SUMMER STOCK.

Off goes the summer stock!
Down go the prices!
Now's the time to get your clothes!
Mighty sacrifices!!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Would respectfully state that the going off of the Spring and Summer Stock affords rare opportunities to the gentlemen of Philadelphia and the surrounding territory to equip themselves with comfort and elegance with the best of clothes either for the journeys of the hot and dusty summer, or for the quiet pleasures of staying at home.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Will stay at home all summer, just for the sake of keeping the people comfortably supplied with their Clothing at such prices as to keep them in a continual state of astonishment.

COME TO THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co.,	DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York.	Paris.

[3 10 4p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 3m*

TO RENT—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 1008 Clinton street, furnished; having the modern conveniences. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
7 10 st2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID SECOND story ROOM of Store S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, with all the modern conveniences. 7 9 6t

ELIGIBLE STORE TO RENT, No. 1310 CHESNUT STREET. Apply in the second story of the building. 7 8 thstu 3t

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 15

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger,

Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

WILL PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 14,

GEMS OF GERMAN LYRICS:

Consisting of Selections from Rueckert, Lenau, Chamisso, Freiligrath, Prutz, Seidl, Mueller, Mundt, Sallet, Traeger, Vogl, and others.

Translated into English verse by HENRY D. WILLMAN, Esq.

1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, Bevelled Boards, $2·00.

Also, a fine edition on tinted paper, cloth extra, gilt edge, $2·50.

"This book is likely to meet with a welcome reception as well by the German as the English reader, as the English and German is printed side by side."—*American Literary Gazette.* 7 10 4t

LIFE INSURANCE COMPARISON.

Advantages of the MUTUAL Plan over the Return Premium Plan of STOCK COMPANIES.

RATES.

Age.	*Return Prem. Plan.*	*Mutual Plan.*	*Difference on $1000.*	*Yearly on $10,000.*
40	$40·65	$32·00	$8·65	$86·50
45	44·20	37·30	16·90	169·00
50	75·50	47·00	28·50	285·00
55	109·35	59·49	49·95	499·50

On the ages named the rates of the STOCK Company are from 25 *to* 84 *per cent. higher* than the MUTUAL rates.

RESULTS.

POLICY for $5000, at age of 32, on the *Return Premium* plan of STOCK Companies, Annual Premium, $139·50, and *Dividend* to be made. In case of death at end of 10 *years*, the *Stock* Company will pay the	POLICY in the MUTUAL Company, same age, half Cash, half Note, for $10,000, will cost in all Cash, $139·50, and *no years*, in Cash, including Interest on Notes, $1505·00. But the MUTUAL Company will pay the
Amount of Policy..$5000 Return Premium.. 1395	Amount of Policy..$10,000 Less Prem. Notes, 500
$6395 in Cash.	Cash $9,500 and 4 dividends.

Showing that for only $110 *more Cash Premium*, the gain on the MUTUAL plan to the insured member's family is *Fifty Per Cent.* Should death occur at the end of 5 *years*, the comparison would be:—

Cash paid to Stock Co.. $697·50—Paid to family, $5697·50
" Mutual, $735·00— " " $9500·00 and dividend.

At the age of 40, the MUTUAL plan for $1916·40, Cash Premium, will yield $9360·00; while the *Stock* plan for $2032·50, Cash Premium, yields $7032·50. Showing a gain on the MUTUAL plan of $2327·50, and dividend.

These calculations are based upon many years' past experience of MUTUAL plan.

Insure your Life in the

PENN MUTUAL,

NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

7 8 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 108 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 12t4p

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

Perryville Station, Pennsylvania RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,

No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.

6 16 wfs2m4p

CELERY PLANTS,

CABBAGE PLANTS,

EXTRA LARGE CELERY PLANTS.

Also, NEW CROP TURNIP SEED. For sale at

HENRY A. DREER'S,

7 10 2t* No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 10.

The treasurer of the Excise Board was busy all yesterday at police headquarters refunding to liquor dealers the excess of license money paid by them. It will take probably until the middle of next week to refund all this money, for the queues of people forming in front of the treasurer's desk are so long that those at the end of them stand no chance of getting up to the desk until the afternoon is ended.

Mr. D. D. Howard, of this city, who ten or eleven years ago achieved a great success in being a champion sufferer by what was then known as the National Hotel disease, has sailed for Europe. Mr. Howard has been an invalid, suffering from the effects of that disease, ever since. The panic—some called it poison—broke out at the National Hotel, Washington, and for some years quite destroyed the credit of that house. Ventilation, fumigation, deodorization, choloride of lime, were all used in vain. The miasmatic fumes generated at that hotel were worse than bedbugs, and all the guests who were not "taken" fled at the earliest possible moment. Mr. D. D. Howard is believed to be the only survivor of those spectral guests, and after suffering from the effects of the disease for ten long years, has gone to Europe with the hope of getting well. I hope he may do so. To-day the Harvard Four, who are this summer to row on the Henley Course against a four of Oxford, the champinns of England, will leave for Europe in the City of Paris. They have been stopping at the Astor House. The crew consists of Messrs. Loring (captain and bow-oar), Simmons (stroke), Bass, and Rice. They have taken the precaution to provide themselves with a cook who is presumed to possess accomplishments as culinary as they are conscientious. His place is to see that the young men eat and drink nothing that will hurt them, and to exercise a general supervision over their stomachs.

One hears very little of the Midnight Mission just now, but it has not fallen through, for all that. The managers of it, however, have to deal with one great difficulty. They say the fallen women whom it makes it its duty to look after complain that the wages of virtue is very poor indeed. True, the wages of sin is death, but it is often a long time before sin pays its wages in full, and meanwhile it grants a great deal of credit, which is the next best thing to death. If you had visited the New York Midnight Mission, as I have done, and heard the despairing statements of half-lost women who have tried to be virtuous and found that virtue is a "dead beat," you would not be surprised that the Midnight missionaries are so unsuccessful. The brands that are plucked from the burning are very few indeed. They wouldn't make a respectable-sized bonfire. Virtue is a very liberal, good sort of person to those who have enough of this world's goods; but, to tell the truth, she is apt to snub and be mean to the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Virtue is too often its own and its only reward. Integrity has an appetite as well as dishonesty, and it is no wonder the outcast prefers the Devil and prosperity to virtue and starvation.

The route of the underground railway is now being surveyed by engineers. It is expected that their reports will be submitted in October, and that the road will cost ten millions of dollars. A report was got up that work was commenced on the pneumatic railway, but this is not the case. The projectors of the pneumatic railway have other fish to fry just now.

Strangers wandering along Broadway often wonder where the numerous flower-girls and florists procure their treasures from. They get them from Union Hill, which is florally one of the most prolific vicinities of Hoboken. The great floral emporium of New York find its nucleus in Hoboken, West Hoboken, and Union Hill. These three suburbs produce more largely than all the other suburbs of New York taken together. They are so extremely prolific that it seems a shame to be obliged to give the Broadway flower-boy ten cents for the tiniest of his bouquets.

There is a just prejudice against Coney Island as a pleasure resort. Those parts of it approached by the steamers are infested by roughs and thieves, and if you are imprudent enough to go there on Sunday afternoon, you are to be congratulated if you return with your watch and pocket-book. For the information of such of the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as may possibly stray thither, I might remark that those portions of the island accessible by railroad are much less open to this objection. Though the rough element may obtain, it is to a comparatively small extent. The steamboat landings and the railroad depots are separated from one another by an impassable morass, and hence the class of people who infest the one are not found at the other.

Messrs. Cassidy and Sherry have taken the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, and intend bringing out Miss Ada Webb there, who is chubby, saucy, and otherwise suited for soubrette business. Augustin Daly has taken the Fifth Avenue Theatre for three years, at $28,000 per year. Think of it! He will have to, I fear, ere the three years are up. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA, DRAP D'ETE, AND LINEN SACK COATS.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Pants and Vests.
Linen Dusters, for Travelling.
Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; new, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLETT, DAVIS & Co.'s Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

OUT OF TOWN.

It is sultry July,
With the mercury high,
And fashion's folks fly
From the dusty and dry,
Scorching streets of the sweltering city;
They hie them away
To Long Branch, Cape May,
Saratoga, or stay
Where Newport is gay,
And dressy dears dance and look pretty.

But while they are there,
The brown and the fair,
Unconscious of care,
With money to spare,
Fellows feel for the funds left in town.
They prowl day and night,
Oblivious quite
Of owners' best *right*
To goods *left* in sight,
And steal, right or left, up or down.

Such carryings on,
(Or *off*, it's all one;
'Tis worldly wealth gone
For a miserable *pence*,)
I'll tell how they can be prevented.
For MARVIN has made
A SUCCESS in his trade,
With *chrome iron's* aid,
To stop burglars' raid,
Which candidly weighed
Will prove what I've said,
And throw in the shade
The merits displayed
In all other Safes men have invented.
Superior secure Spherical Safes sold by
MARVIN & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.—

SEASONABLE IN TEXTURE,

REASONABLE IN PRICE,

FASHIONABLE IN STYLE,

AT

CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
The Second Instalment
The Second Instalment
The Second Instalment
The Second Instalment
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARDS.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the VERY NEWEST THINGS. *Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, we keep up the supply for our counters.*

The new goods now receiving are:—

Alpaca Sacks,
Alpaca Dusters,
Drap d'Ete Sacks,
White and Colored Duck Suits,
Flannel Suits,
Boys' Dusters,
Boys' White Vests,
Boys' Alpaca Jackets,
Cheviot Suits,
Travelling Suits,
Blue Chesterfields,
Olive Chesterfields,
Dahlia Chesterfields,
Brown Chesterfields,
Youths' Chesterfields,
Children's Suits.

☞ *An extra large force of Salesmen to give good attention to all either looking or buying.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

DIED.

BUTTERFIELD.—On Saturday, June 26, at his residence, Woodlands, near Haworth, Yorkshire, England, RICHARD S. BUTTERFIELD, merchant, of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

DEWITT.—On the morning of the 8th instant, JAMES WILSON, son of Dr. J. Wilson and Fannie F. De Witt, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 2061 Ridge avenue, on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. (Davenport, Iowa, and Bloomsburg, Pa., papers please copy.)

ISARD.—Drowned, on the 8th instant, at Camden, JOHN S., son of Almira and the late Frederick Isard, and grandson of Eleazer and Amelia Isard, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandparents, No. 319 Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KAISER.—At Superior City, Wisconsin, on the 30th June, Mr. JOHN DAVID KAISER, Civil Engineer, in the 23d year of his age.

MAHONY.—On the evening of the 6th instant, CHRISTIAN HUBBERT, only son of James and the late Jane Mahony, in the 23d year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family, also the Employes of King & Baird; the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, and Nevada Tribe, No. 76, Improved Order of Red Men, together with the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 415 Richmond street, on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

ONE THOUSAND CASES OF HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADE

CLARETS,

Imported in wood, and bottled here at a much lower price than the same imported in cases.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WINES,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINE TEAS

AT

LOW PRICES.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to al others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNU

6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS!

FANCY AND PLAIN,

For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits.

DUCKS AND DRILLS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

COATINGS, BATISTES, REPELLANTS,

ALL SHADES,

For Ladies Walking Suits.

FANCY, PLAIN WHITE, and SCARLET

CLOTHS,

DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL PLAIN COLORS, FOR FRIENDS' WEAR.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,
7 7 10trp PHILADELPAIA.

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of

Black Doeskins and Cassimeres

That come to the country, {3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.

LINENS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR AND LADIES' SUITS LOWER THAN EVER.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

OF ALL KINDS AT A TREMENDOUS REDUCTION FROM THE LOWEST PRICES OF THIS OR ANY OTHER SEASON.

SEE THEM.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,

NO. 830 ARCH STREET.

7 8 ths2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.

NOTICE!

FROM THE 6th OF JULY

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE AT 5 P. M.

BAILEY & CO.,

7 1 thstu10trp JEWELLERS.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Stree

2 1 mws7rp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to

HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS. For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street. WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds. REPAIRING, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address

THOMAS FAREEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 13 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN. Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.

This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.

In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.

A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

JOHN WYETH & BRO.,

No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1009 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HURRELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21sw3mrp

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN

DEALERS IN PAPERS

OF ALL KINDS,

NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET

AND

NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,

7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."

THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.

ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.

7 6 mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

THE AGENCY OFFICE

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW HAVEN,

CASH ASSETS - - - - - $1,700,000

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

LANCASTER'S INSURANCE AGENCY,

N. W. Corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.,

7 8 3t PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE,

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May, or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
6 28 1m

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUES.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful wareroo ms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.
THE BURDETT ORGAN.
P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.
N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.
SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 mwalm 1103 Chesnut street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
5 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
3 stuth 2m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 27 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT

COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

SUMMER TRAVEL.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD

TOURISTS'

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

TO

Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, Etc. Etc.,

ARE NOW READY FOR SALE AT THE TICKET OFFICE,

NO. 811 CHESNUT STREET,

7 2 7t PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The most popular route to

Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,

And all points in the

LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.

Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.

COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,

Are the specialties of this route.

Through Trains leave the Depot,

BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,

At 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

8:00 A. M. } DUE { 12:19 P. M.
2:00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6:12 P. M.

Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3 00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4 50

7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places over August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application.
ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,

CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,

Formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 3m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " " " 1 25
Servants " " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 3½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 28 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. B. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENDID Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 12, and 6 o'clock P. M., Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 9 stf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street wharf daily, every few minutes. 6 15 3m

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXXI.

JOHN CHINAMAN AND JONATHAN.

WHAT stirring, thrilling times are these;
Yankees hob-nob with the Chinese;
At our Delmonico's they dine,
And wash down rice with costly wine
From Paris and the Rhine.

NOW JONATHAN says he believes
In pig-tails and celestial sleeves;
And he can overlook the sin
Of almond eyes and olive skin,
In men who have the "tin."

The Occident and Orient
Met and shook hands, and smiling spent,
(Although with heavy speeches bored),
An evening where the wine was poured,
A feast we could afford.

"Three cheers for friends across the sea!
We give them "game," they give us tea;
So here's a health to SUN and FUNG,
In "broken China" and our tongue,
Three cheers from every lung!

Long may their little chopsticks wave
Over the rice which feeds the brave;
And may no "wooden nutmegs" be—
No wooden hams of hickory—
Exchanged for chests of tea.

May "wooden heads," with missions great,
Not represent our noble State;
But may we spotless keep the fame
Won by our "gamy" BURLINGAME,
A man two nations claim.

These times the distant nations meet,
As neighbors do, across the street:
They touch the telegraphic wire,
And thought flies off on wings of fire,
From pole to pole, and higher.

O Mandarin! now you must see
Our dear, sweet Goddess, Liberty.
She is a maiden passing fair,
With starry eyes and flowing hair,
And Hail-Columbia air.

She wears no stockings on her feet—
She does not need them in the heat;
But she is better dressed—just look—
Than any girl in the Black Crook,
Where taste throws off her cloak.

And Broadway belles so thin and pale,
Might copy from her gown a trail,
On which it were not safe to tread,
Though spurred the heel and crowned the head.
She pays some bills with lead.

JOHN BULL once stepped upon her gown,
And instantly she knocked him down;
She pulled his hair and boxed his ears,
Till on his knees he begged with tears,
And roared through hemispheres.

For mercy roared, and pardon; she
Then let him up, but spoiled his tea
In Boston harbor, long ago;
But still his ears ring with the blow,
His cheeks are still aglow.

JOHN CHINAMAN should also see
Our Glorious Bird of Liberty.
Oh, could he see our eagles fly,
Wide-spread as they do in July,
Like shadows from the sky!

Their wings extend from sea to sea;
They perch on hills of victory;
Their talons touch the globe, and bear
The globe away through fields of air—
Loud screaming everywhere.

Our eagle was about to soar,
Once, when he heard a lion roar.
He pounced upon him wi h his claws,
He plunged his bill into his jaws,
And didn't spare his paws.

Now, since the East has sought the West,
Why, let us do for it the best;
Let nothing but the waters flow
Between us while we better grow,
So tip the tea-pot low.

Let merchants risk their gain and loss,
Let missionaries plant the cross
In China, where CONFUCIUS taught
Justice in deed and Truth in thought;
That things, not men, are bought.

In the celestial land where man
Wears wooden shoes and wields the fan,
The women keep in from the street,
Because their blessed little feet,
Though small, were never fleet.

Their feet can scarcely bear the load
Of beauty on the public road;
At home these dumpy darlings stay,
Because they cannot walk away,
To parties night and day.

Celestial cripples stumbling o'er
Their husbands' hearts and matted floor—
The heavenly hobblers in their gait,
Have "learned to labor and to wait,
With heart for any fate."

Now, let the Chinese crackers blaze—
This is one of our gala days!
From continent to continent,
We go on a grand mission sent,
Our flag starred like the firmament!

KISSING.

"Men scorn to kiss among themselves,
And scarce would kiss a brother;
But women want to kiss so badly
They kiss and kiss each other.

A LADY REPLIES.

"Men do not kiss among themselves,
It's well that they refrain;
The bitter dose would vex them so
They ne'er would kiss again."

Tad Lincoln is attending school in Chicago, where he occasionally gives evidence that he possesses a share of his father's droll humor. His teacher, the other day, with a severity not altogether unheard of, had inflicted the penalty of "marks" upon another boy for the misdemeanor of blowing his nose. Pretty soon Tad's hand signalled the tutor's eye, whereupon,

TUTOR (*log*). "Lincoln, what do you wish?"

TAD. "Want to go out, sir."

TUTOR. "For what purpose?"

TAD. "To scratch my head, sir."

He goes.

THUNDER.—Stopping at a village inn, there came on a thunder storm, and Captain Hall, surprised that a new country should have reached a perfection in these meteorological manufactures, said to a bystander, "Why, you have very heavy thunder here." "Well, yes," replied the man, "we *du*, considering the number of inhabitants."

A fellow stole a dog, and upon being detected by the owner, promised to return the animal next day. The individual received a package at the appointed hour, on which was written, "This is your dog." On opening it, the astonished man discovered ten pounds of freshly-made sausages.

A gentleman, seeing an Irishman fencing in a very barren, desolate piece of land, said, "What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat? A flock of sheep would starve to death on that land." "And sure, your Honor, wasn't I fencing it to keep the poor beasts out of it?" replied Pat.

Mr. Brown, who is learning the photograph business, hits on the happy idea, when taking the portrait of a little girl, of suspending an object (a pear) for the child to look at.

A picture of the pair. The result of hanging the object too low.

A young man told Dr. Bethune that he had enlisted in the army of Zion. "In which church?" asked the doctor. "In the Baptist," was the reply. "I should call that joining the navy," was the doctor's response.

TRUE TO A HAIR.—A somewhat juvenile dandy said to a fair partner at a ball, "Don't you think, Miss, my moustaches are becoming?" To which she replied, "Well, sir, they may *be coming*, but they have not yet arrived."

Two Irishmen were travelling, when they stopped to examine a guide-board. "Twelve miles to Portland," said one. "Just six apiece," said the other. And they trudged on apparently satisfied at the small distance.

A boy who heard the quotation, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," wished to stop going to school because he was afraid he should not live long enough to get past the dangerous point.

"Bridget," said a mistress to her Irish servant, 'where's the gridiron?" "An shure, ma'am, I'se just after giving it to my sister's own cousin, O'Flaherty; the thing's so full of holes it's no good at all."

An Irish girl, who plumed herself on being employed in a "genteel family," was asked a definition of the term. "Where they have two or three kinds of wine and the gentlemen swear," was the reply.

A man who is advertising lodgings "to let for early risers" adds:—"Cochin China fowls of unusual vocal powers" are kept on the adjoining premises.

On a tombstone in a church-yard in Ulster is the following epitaph:—"Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

Why are corn and potatoes like the idols of old? Because the former have ears and hear not, and the latter have eyes and see not.

What word is that composed of five letters from which if you take two one remains?—Stone.

Why do Irishmen resemble the waves of the Atlantic?—Because they never cease lavin' the shores of the "ould counthry."

Why is fashionable society like a warming-pan?—Because it is highly polished but very hollow.

What religious sect should make the best gardeners? The Bhudd-ists of the Flowery Land.

What author uses the most uncommon words?—The compiler of a dictionary.

Can a man who avoids writing be considered a pen-shunner?

Why is a parish bell like a good story?—Because it is often toll'd.

LONG ODDS—Tall husband and short wife.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ON THE PREMISES, Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal Yard, Building Lots, Tracts of Timber Land, Lumber, Fence Rails, Posts, Cords of Wood, Kindling, Horses, Harness, Wagon, etc., etc., at Berlin, Camden county, N. J., about 15 miles southeast of Camden, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. On Saturday, July 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—Coal Yard—A lot of ground, occupied as a coal yard, fronting on Washington and Jefferson streets, near the depot, at Berlin, Camden county, N. J.; the lot containing in front on Jefferson street 82 feet, and in depth 125 feet.

No. 2.—Building Lots—6 desirable building lots, adjoining the above; each 40 feet front, 125 feet deep.

No. 3.—20¾ Acres of Timber, divided into 14 lots, each of about 1½ acres, situate about one mile east of the depot. 3 years to remove the timber.

No. 4.—Tract of Land, known as "Domremy," about 2½ miles from Berlin Depot, divided into 13 tracts, each of about 25 acres, adapted to the growth of cranberries, truck, and fruit. Within 5 miles of mari.

No. 5.—At the Depot, 125 cords of wood, red cedar posts and boards, 1000 pine rails, cypress shingles, horse, team wagon, harness, kindling wood, grindstone, sled, etc., etc. See plan. Full particulars given and the properties will be shown by Charles B. French, at Berlin, N. J. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 3 10 17 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Valuable business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 610 South Fifth street, Camden, New Jersey, 44 feet front. On Tuesday, July 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at No. 610 S. Fifth street, Camden, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Fifth street 44 feet, and extending in depth of that width 80 feet, then narrowing to 22 feet, and extending still farther in depth 100 feet—the entire depth being 180 feet to William street. The house is well built; has store, sitting-room, and dining-room on the first floor; parlor, 3 chambers, and bath on the second floor, and 3 chambers on the third floor; gas, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, range, furnace, etc. Terms, $4500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. See view at the auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 3 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three Brick Dwellings, No. 1434 Cadwalader street, north of Master street. On Tuesday, July 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and lot of ground situate on the west side of Cadwalader street, 271 feet north of Master street, No. 1434; containing in front on Cadwalader street 20 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. The improvements are two three-story brick and one two-story brick dwellings (standing back off from the street), forming a court. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $42. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 22 26 7 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth3

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4thstu5 N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1867.

On the petition of BERNARD GOETZ, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 24 day of October, 1855, for an improvement in Corrugated Reflectors.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 20th day of September next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL P. FISHER,
7 10 s 36 Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1869.

On the petition of M. RIEHL, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th day of August, 1855, and reissued on the 4th day of May, 1869, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Books.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL K. FISHER,
5 29 s9t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.
4 27

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN HATCHER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES G. V. VANDERGRIFT and BARBARA ANN VANDERGRIFT, administrators d. b. n. of JOHN HATCHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 12, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 39 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 7 1 mwfs 9t

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET,

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON

OF

1869,

COMBINING

STYLE,

DURABILITY, AND

ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m

Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 1½ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 633 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

3 6[illegible]

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [illegible] market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5[illegible] No. 424 RACE Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	135,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,230 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,099,694 26.	
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 03	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 201 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18t

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 3 6[illegible]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Maloney,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
[illegible] Secretary. 1[illegible]

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence

This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the event of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4[illegible] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 18
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 18
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 18
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 18
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 18
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 18
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 18
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 18
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 18
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼
4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, have for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Wrought Iron Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; have sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most approved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE,

No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 1

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING. This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GREAT CITY OF THE WEST.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Western papers seem to find things very flat at present. The removal of the capital is discussed with great fervor and anxiety by some of the leading journals.

A short time ago the Cincinnati *Commercial* published a number of highly sensational articles demanding the change of the political capital from Washington to New York. It gave a great many first-class reasons for this change. It recounted all the points in favor of New York. It dwelt on the immense size of this city, its splendor and wealth, its mighty interests, its cosmopolitan spirit, its future grandeur and glory, and its intellectual pre-eminence as displayed in its great journals. It showed what tremendous advantages would be derived by Congress and the departments from their location here. They would be imbued with great ideas, and would carry out measures and plans in keeping with the noble destiny of our star-spangled country. The *Commercial* grew warm, nay, it seemed to grow red hot, in advocating its scheme, and, as we read its articles and arguments, we acquired an increased pride in our imperial city. We had not been accustomed to this sort of thing in Western papers. We had been accustomed to the perusal of articles in the papers of each of the cities of the West, lauding the particular city in which each particular paper was published as the only and unequalled place for the political capital of the country. Philadelphia was once the capital, and it was easy for the papers there to show that it ought again to be the capital. No place could equal Pittsburg with its foundries and its smoke. Toledo was designated by nature as the capital, and so were Chicago and St. Louis, and so also were a thousand other places scattered here and there till you got to Centropolis in Kansas, which was located precisely at the geographical centre of the country, and the very name of which indicated its adaptation for the purpose of a national capital. We never before heard of a Western paper suggesting an Eastern city as the political capital, and we could not but admire the independence and intelligence of the *Commercial* in pointing out New York as the one fit and proper place on the continent for the residence of the President, the location of the administrative departments, and the sessions of both houses of Congress.

The Chicago *Tribune* has also taken up the subject of the removal of the national capital, but it does not agree with its Cincinnati contemporary that New York is the proper place, and, strange to say, it does not advocate Chicago. The choice lies between four cities—Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis, and St. Louis. It is shown that Cincinnati is not worthy of selection; Memphis is equally unworthy—though for different reasons; Chicago rests content as the commercial metropolis of the central basin, and St. Louis must therefore be considered as the city that ought to be selected. It is central, healthy, and beautiful; it can furnish fine sites for public edifices, and the President would there be able to overlook the Mississippi, while he meditated on the destinies of this great country. The writer ably urges the claims of St. Louis, and believes that if the people of the Mississippi Valley will unite on this point, it can speedily be accomplished.

It is an exciting discussion. We ourselves do not feel like saying much about it, and we prefer that the Western papers should fight out the contest themselves. After they have settled it, we will give our opinion on the subject. Having referred to it, however, we cannot help recognizing the compliment that has been paid to New York city by the Cincinnati *Commercial*. It was justified in eulogizing our superiority and pointing out our unequalled advantages as the political capital of the Republic. We must, therefore, say that, as we see little chance of the selection of the Empire City, we feel bound to urge the merits of the Queen City of the West. It is a great and opulent city. It has an enterprising and intelligent population, and is blessed with exceedingly able editors. It is in all respects superior to Chicago, and St. Louis cannot be compared with it. Who would mention the Chicago *Tribune* in the same day as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and who would read the St. Louis *Republican* when he could find the Cincinnati *Gazette*? The arguments of the Chicago papers against Cincinnati are flimsy and worthless, and we hope the Cincinnati editors will be as unwilling to notice them as we are. If President Grant dwelt in Cincinnati he would be filled with great ideas; if the Cabinet lived in Cincinnati they would be imbued with lofty sentiments; if both houses of Congress held their sessions there they would strike out policies at once resplendent and gigantic—quite worthy of a republic so fortunate as to possess such a capital. Until further advised, therefore, we must go for Cincinnati, which, in addition to its other advantages, has, or used to have, a far more extensive business in pork-packing than Chicago.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

From the N. Y. World.

The success of the Conservative candidates in Virginia is the most salutary thing which could have happened for the people, not of that State alone, but of the whole South. That will be better than mere partisan exultation, which will show what won the victory, the magnitude of it, and how to conquer with equal certainty in all subsequent contests.

The victory was won by a policy of activity, toleration, and an acceptance of the situation. Activity was shown in full registration, thorough organization, careful canvassing, and a care to see that all entitled to vote did vote. Toleration was exhibited in a cordial co-operation of all Conservatives of either party. We are glad, too, that there was not a race vote. Enough blacks have cast their suffrages for Governor Walker to elect him. The discredit of only being supported by a single race attaches to the Wells men. This toleration, too, was further displayed by the union of all, whether old or new to the Commonwealth, who have her real good at heart, upon a single ticket. The result is as gratifying as the spirit and work which led to it were commendable.

The thoroughness with which the situation in that State has been recognized is indeed significant and promising. It shows a larger comprehension and more of real statesmanship than have been evinced in that latitude since the close of the war. Triumph has been won by the cheerful acceptance of the inevitable. The Virginians have carried practical business sense into their politics. They have ignored a past which is dead, and have not lost by wooing an unattainable utopia.

Negro suffrage may have been distasteful, but the disfranchisement of thousands of whites was worse. By conceding the first they have undone the second. The conservative ticket is elected, and the Constitution is stripped of its most obnoxious features. A do-nothing policy would simply have remanded the State to the custody of the radicals. Opposition to the Constitution in toto would have saddled the whole of it upon the people. By a judicious choice of the least of evils, the Virginians are now in a position to control their own affairs, and remedy, in time, those inequalities in their Constitution which survive its adoption.

The magnitude of this victory is hard to be overestimated in consequences. It eliminates from the reconstruction laws their element of proscription, which has been the pivot on which they have turned. It sets in operation a series of causes which will lift from the whole South the disfranchisement under which she staggers. It shears off the traditional obstacles which have stood in the way of the rehabilitation of the industries and capital of that section. It opens a future to that suffering people, and turns their faces towards it. It is a triumph of enlightenment and common sense, and the material gain of it ought to be as great as the political advantage.

This Virginia victory can and should be realized in all the Southern States, whether reconstructed or not. Let the course characterizing the Old Dominion be followed by all her sisters. The negro is bound to vote for the time. The white man cannot prevent, at present, that, and can only rivet disfranchisement on himself by laboring at this stage to decitizenize the black man.

The inexpedient expulsion of the colored members from the Georgia Legislature is a case in point. For that technical regularity and practical blunder not only is the State debarred representation in Congress, but is liable to repeated reconstruction; besides, the conservatives have probably alienated the colored vote as a whole in Georgia, which they cannot afford to do. Keen near-sightedness is not wise in politics. A large vision which sweeps into the future is needed.

We congratulate Virginia on her superb success. In all modesty we hail it as the vindication of the course of this journal, whose advice has been to accept what is inevitable, and await your time.

The whole South is to be felicitated upon the revelation of a policy which, discarding the shadow, grasps and holds the substance of decided victory. We claim this election as the triumph of the young, indomitable, ever-vigorous, progressive Democracy. The Mother of Presidents has taught not merely the Southern but the Eastern, and especially the Western, conservatives how to organize victory by the conquest of prejudices and by the advocacy of live issues.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Ohio Democracy have made a discovery. They have been a long time about it, but they have hit it at last. They have found out that their Copperhead leaders lead them only to defeat, and so the party, in solemn State Convention assembled, have taken a new departure. They have dropped Vallandigham and all his tribe and have drawn upon the Union army of the war for their standard-bearer, and General Rosecrans is their man for next Governor of Ohio. It seems that this forward movement was not made without a stubborn resistance, but that even the powerful name of Pendleton was vainly brought into the convention to head off the Union hero of Murfreesboro. This is very remarkable, in view of the fact that during the war, as a Rebel sympathizer, Vallandigham, from Burnside's military court in Ohio, was sent under guard to Rosecrans in Tennessee, and by him passed over to the Southern Confederacy, where it was thought said Vallandigham properly belonged; but the change of front in question is not so remarkable, in view of another fact, that on returning from the South Vallandigham was made the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, only to be beaten by a hundred thousand majority.

We incline to the opinion, however, that Mr. Vallandigham and his followers will cheerfully support this new movement of the Ohio Democracy. With all his Copperhead crotchets, he is a Democrat of progressive ideas; and we think he has mastered this difficult problem to the Bourbon, that there has been a deluge which has changed the face of the whole political world. At all events, General Rosecrans is a strong candidate and will be hard to beat. His military record, down to his disastrous day at Chickamauga, is one of the most brilliant of the half dozen leading Union generals of the war. That day at Chickamauga, however, ended his military career. But still his great services in the field were not forgotten, for when nominated for the Mexican mission by President Johnson, he was promptly confirmed by the Senate as a recognition of the deserving soldier, patriot, gentleman, and scholar.

From this point we may date the political flowering out of General Rosecrans, in his volunteer diplomatic mission to the famous constellation of generals of the late Southern Confederacy, assembled last summer at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs. His conciliatory negotiations with those generals placed him, by common consent, *en rapport* with the grand national Democratic reunion in Tammany Hall. His recall from Mexico by President Grant, we presume, has, from the political laws of gravitation, landed General Rosecrans a full-fledged Democrat once more in Ohio. His nomination, we say, is a hit as a new departure for the Ohio Democracy. It relieves them of the stigma of Copperheadism, and in spiking that radical gun they gain, perhaps, not less than thirty thousand votes.

In the new Democratic platform set up for General Rosecrans, there is not much of general importance that is new. The party in Ohio adhere to these doctrines—that the Government bonds ought to be taxed; that the bondholders in their redemption ought to be satisfied with greenbacks; that a high protective tariff serves only to enrich New England manufacturers; that each State should regulate the elective franchise for itself; and that the fifteenth amendment is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution, as if an amendment, good or bad, could have any other purpose than to change the Constitution. The convention further declares that the radical policy is tending to a consolidated despotism; that our national banking system (Mr. Chase's), is one of the worst outgrowths of the bonded debt; and that the doings of the military commissions in Texas, under President Grant, "are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens," etc.

The issue, then, in Ohio is sharply drawn against the administration; but, strangely enough, Cuba, Mexico, and the Alabama claims are left out. But to sum up:—The nomination of General Rosecrans, of itself, is a great step forward by the Ohio Democracy. It falls far behind the forward movement of the Virginia conservatives, but it is still a movement in the same direction; and in the same direction, it will doubtless soon appear, all the opposition forces of the country are drifting. In short, the elements of a new political revolution are forming, and while the administration is resting upon its oars the wide-awake Democracy, instructed by many defeats, may shape their tactics to some purpose, in view of the approaching fall elections, not only in Ohio, but throughout the North.

THE CHURCH BILL DEFORMED.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Lords exhausted an obstructive ingenuity in the number and variety of their proposed amendments to the Church bill. There were no less than twenty-eight. Of these the most important provided for dating disestablishment a year later, 1872; for making churchmen commissioners of the church temporalities; for securing to the established bishops their titles and seats among the Lords, and to curates and beneficed clergymen their present salaries and annuities; for subjecting ecclesiastical persons to the authorities of the bishops as heretofore; for making appeal to her Majesty's Council on points of doctrine or discipline, instead of to ecclesiastical courts, which are to be abolished; for selling church property at a moderate bargain, and for advancing sums for erecting residences of Roman Catholic and Presbyterian ministers and allowing 25 acres apiece thereto; for dating back the term for which private endowments will be allowed to 1560 instead of 1660; for devoting the surplus to concurrent endowment of Presbyterians and Catholics, as moved by Lord Russell, and for applying the same sum to grants of small loans at a moderate interest and an adequate security to the peasantry of Ireland, according to the proposal of Earl Shaftesbury.

As the case stands, the Lords have agreed that the Bishops shall retain their seats, and that the curates shall be well provided for; that all glebe lands granted by the Crown since 1560 be given to the new church body; that the Maynooth College Roman Catholic endowment shall be retained; and that the question of the surplus, which by the Commons bill is devoted to schools, reform, and charity, shall be postponed—thus escaping the consideration of an amendment for concurrently endowing Presbyterians and Catholics out of the surplus. English opinion on the liberal side variously conceives that the bungle of concurrent endowment will prove acceptable for peace sake, and that the Lords have with malice prepense, but, as we think, with sheer helplessness of doing otherwise, deliberated how to misfeature the bill. By the resolve to postpone the surplus question, the only positive good which the bill can boast, over and above the main fact of disestablishment, has been shelved. The *Times*, as now reported by the cable, argues against such a multiplicity of establishments as the Lords would create in their plan of endowing all denominations for the sake of making plausible the lion's share of the Established Church. But the *Star* will be better understood in saying, as it does with truth, that nearly all the amendments of the Lords are intolerable, and that the peers cannot be permitted at this late day to deprive the people of the luxury of being just. Once in a long while the people of Great Britain, after much starving of mind and body, are invited to feasts of tardy justice. It is a pity that, on most occasions, the Tory Lords have purposed to offer them only Timon's dishes, with the end of keeping the substantial meats for themselves, and securing to their poor guests a continuance of the established element of hot water.

A GOOD LESSON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Australian Parliament has recently been engaged in a discussion from which our own Congress and Legislatures might copy a good example. A bill relating to the tenure of certain public lands, and known as the Quieting of Titles bill, was some time ago before that body; and to aid its passage, various interested parties subscribed large sums of money, of the ultimate purpose and expenditure of which they seem to have been strangely careless. It was charged, however, that three members of Parliament, one of them, Mr. C. E. Jones, having also a place in the Cabinet, had received money for their votes on this bill. Pending an investigation, Mr. Jones resigned his seat both in Parliament and in the Ministry, but to the former dignity his constituents triumphantly re-elected him. The trial was fearless and thorough, and resulted in the expulsion of Mr. Jones and a Mr. Butters, and the acquittal of one or two others, while one member of Parliament and two or three outside lobbyists were at our latest dates still awaiting examination. Both the convicted members were men of talent and position, and one of them, at any rate, enjoyed an extensive personal popularity. Their fate, we presume, will do more to purify Australian politics than reams of remonstrance and homily.

If the Legislature of New York had been equally decided in its action upon official corruption at the last session, we shall not venture to say how many honorable members might have been kicked out of Albany in disgrace. But bribery investigations at our State capital don't mean business, and result in nothing but a whitewashing of the accused and a violent denunciation of their accusers. Conviction, we are sure, would be easy enough if the Legislature really desired to stop the corruption and punish the guilty. Can't our Assemblymen be shamed into learning something from the young colony of Australia?

THE EMPEROR AND THE IMPERIALISTS.

From the N. Y. World.

"A frank confession," says the old proverb, "is good for the soul." An Emperor, after all, being a man, may be presumed to be a soul, and it is therefore quite possible that the singularly candid avowal which the Emperor of the French is reported to have made of his past blunder in respect to "the majority" of the legislative body may be beneficial in its results, if not to France, at least to the Napoleons. We take the significance of it to be that the Emperor's letter of the "19th of January," announcing his desire to see France endowed with liberal institutions, was interpreted by the majority of the Emperor's supporters in the Legislature to be a slur upon themselves. It is quite natural that men who are perfectly willing to be more imperialist than their Emperor should be annoyed by having the Emperor loudly proclaim himself less imperialist than they. And if the Emperor really means to be less imperialist than his adherents, it is a very practical first step for him to take to satisfy them that, in pronouncing for a larger liberalism in the administration of the empire, he never really meant to imperil the stability of that public order which, as he well knows, constitutes the chief and most solid claim of the empire in their support. In doing this, the Emperor, incidentally of course, exhibits himself to his people, not members of the legislative body, as the most liberal person, clothed with authority, in his realm. If this redounds to his advantage personally, the adherents cannot complain of it, because whatever helps their chief directly must indirectly help them.

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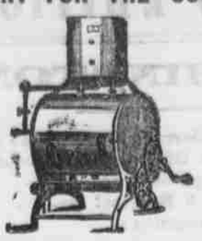

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Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.	
Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

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Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

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ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

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SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:00	P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:20	P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
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SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

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EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:05 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:55 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16 5 General Superintendent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
On Tuesday,
July 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange will include:
TENTH (South), No. 620—Brick Residence.
LANCASTER TURNPIKE ROAD—Dwelling.
TENTH AND SHIPPEN, S. W. corner—Mansion, Stable, and Large Lot.
CALLOWHILL, Nos. 2439 and 2441—Stores and Dwellings.
CADWALADER, No. 1431—Three Brick Dwellings.
SECOND (North), Nos. 3407, 3409, 3415, and 3417—Brick and Frame Dwellings.
FITZWATER, west of Twenty-first—Modern Brick Dwelling.
SHIPPEN, No. 239—Tavern Stand.
PINE, No. 903—Modern Residence.
CHESNUT, No. 405—Business Stand.
FIFTH (South), No. 610—Camden, N. J.
ELLSWORTH, No. 2002—Brick Dwelling.
MYRTLE, No. 1239—Brick Dwelling.
FEDERAL, No. 1619—Brick Cottage.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
10 shares Bank of North America.
80 shares Elmira Railroad, preferred stock.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old.
$8000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company, 6 per cent. coupon.
$3000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 1st mortgage, 6 per cent.
$3000 Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg branch, 6 per cent.
$2000 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 1889, 6 per cent.; June and December.
$1000 Chesnut and Walnut Passenger Railway Company, 6 per cent.
$1000 coupon 7 per cent. bond Tioga Railroad, May and November.
20 shares Third National Bank.
5 shares Greenwich Land and Improvement Company.
150 shares Bradford Railroad Company.
$400 Allegheny Railroad and Coal Company, 8 per cent.
160 shares Allegheny Railroad and Coal Company.
6 shares Gettysburg Railroad Company.
625 shares Union Deposit Iron Company, Dauphin county.
3 shares Publication Society Lutheran Church.
Also, a large amount of Mining and Oil Stocks.
2000 shares West Hickory Mining Association, subject to an assessment of 25 cents per share. [7 9 3t
100 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company, Chicago.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 8

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ZELL'S

POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

6 27 s3m PHILADELPHIA.

MANHOOD;

A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.

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ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED. 1 11 tf

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

A Historical and Descriptive Glance—What has been Done and What is Yet to be Done.

Of late it has become fashionable to talk about the Park, trace its history from the first ornamentation of the patch of ground about the water works down to the present day of wholesale appropriations, compare it with similar institutions in other cities, and predict its vast superiority, within a few years to come, over all others in point of natural beauty and artificial adornment. It is the subject of comment in the public journals and of discussion in private circles; and all this simply because it readily engages the attention of every one, for in it each member of the community has an immediate interest and a just pride.

The germ of the Park was formed in 1812, when five acres were purchased at the bluff of "Faire Mount," as the site of water works and a reservoir for the city; and it is only after a hard struggle of more than half a century that it has attained its present enormous size and great popularity. Yet the people have always loved it in the abstract, have always praised its magnificence to be, and will never be satisfied with it until it is the first in the country. It is not the most showy or costly pleasure ground in the Union, and yet it is a fine one, without which Philadelphia would be a much more flat and irksome place in which to spend the warm season than it really is. From its original infantile proportions it has grown to be three times as large as the most renowned park in America, the Central of New York; it possesses in itself advantages far superior to those of any site chosen by other cities for this purpose; it has a city of 500,000 inhabitants and of solid wealth, that should give it the heartiest support; and it is under the management of a body of gentlemen supposed to have been chosen for their integrity, enterprise, and skill, whose special duty it is to adorn what nature has already made beautiful, and to render every facility for its complete enjoyment as well by the poor workingman as by the opulent banker or proud inheritor of estates. These latter are the minority here; the former are the majority, and the foundation upon which the prosperity of the community rests. The projects of these gentlemen, to present to the public a grand garden for pleasure and health, were numerous and various; the hills, where rugged, were to be smoothed; the most inviting spots, and those commanding the finest views, to be made attainable by easy roads; the modest little valleys to be decked with flower-plats and shade trees, and among them winding footpaths, and even drives; the sharp corners to be rounded off with marble fountains, from which the pure water should leap and sparkle so temptingly as to provoke thirst, and the natural niches in the hill sides to be occupied by graceful statuary; the shining, placid river to be traversed by gaudy pleasure boats, and lined with handsome landings; the slopes of the hills to be divided off into open lawns and shady retreats. In short, the picture, as drawn in the high colors of rumor a year or so ago, was truly fascinating, and from it the people might have had reason for expecting, within a few years, theirs to be the most elegant and attractive park in the country. These dreams might have been now partially realized had City Councils given the commissioners their hearty co-operation, and may yet be performed if the city government will awake to the full importance of the subject. For, though some of the members of the commission may not take the interest in the matter entrusted to them that the public is entitled to expect, yet there are others who are active, and who desire and know how to effect that which is requisite in the premises if they are properly supported. With the limited means at their disposal, the commissioners have set themselves to work, and so far have given the community no well-founded cause of complaint.

Among the recent and most prominent features added by them is the delightful road opened and dedicated only a few days ago, and then known as the Vista Drive. This is a new thoroughfare, entirely on the west side of the river, which creeps along the bank a short distance, then reaches over the gentle hills and glides through lovely vales, alternately in glades and open fields; it is wide and even; along its course are distributed fountains for the refreshment of man and horse, and stiles for the convenience of alighting and remounting; and for summer use—for it is not yet complete—it is a most charming addition. A great portion of it passes over the Landsdowne estate, for which reason its name has lately been changed from the "Vista" to the "Landsdowne Drive."

This beautiful piece of land was several years ago bought cheap at Sheriff's sale by several public-spirited gentlemen, who generously let the city have it for what they paid for it, themselves making no other gain than the gratification of believing that they had done a good deed, for which the gratitude of the community is due them. Just below Belmont avenue a branch from the main drive is made, leading to Belmont Cottage (Judge Peters' mansion), and at George's Hill is another branch leading to the same point. From the junction of these branches an extension is to be made to the romantic spot called Chamounix, which extension is to be ten feet wider than the present drive. This improvement is, or when completed will be, the most pleasing that has yet been attempted; but it has attaching to it the objection that is applicable to most of the attractions west of the river, viz., that it can be enjoyed only by those who can afford the expense of horse and carriage, while the poor man sees nothing of the wondrous beauties that are discovered by it, unless he pays for the privilege the labor of a long and fatiguing walk over its course. The means of remedying this defect should constantly occupy the minds of the commissioners, until they have devised something satisfactory. As yet no active measure has been taken in regard to this, but a suggestion has been made which at least shows that the objection is evident to others. The President of the Reading Railroad Company, whose road runs through some of the choicest sections of the park, has offered, if allowed by the commissioners, to build neat stations at short distances from each other within the boundaries, and to send special park trains to these localities three or four times a day, using a slow and safe rate of speed, and charging passengers very moderate fares. Horse cars would perhaps be preferable to steam trains, and an adoption of the wagonette of Central Park might not be a futile experiment; in fact, the two combined, if owned and properly managed by the commission, would in all probability defray the entire expense of keeping the park in good repair.

Even in the discussion of park matters the much abused and still impertinent velocipede intrudes itself. THE EVENING TELEGRAPH first called attention to the trouble and annoyance the bicycles caused to riders and pedestrians by darting violently or staggering tipsily against every one, and consequently the commissioners have issued an edict prohibiting their introduction within the enclosure. Dogs without muzzles or chains are included in this order.

Music, under the efficient leadership of Dr. William P. Cunnington, has been secured at the expense of the commission, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon we are treated to the most popular and select airs, rendered in the best style. The Doctor's band is not large, but it is composed of those who thoroughly understand their business, and, from the character of the melodies and the scrupulous correctness with which they are performed, it cannot be doubted that they tend to cultivate and refine the general taste for music. The music-stand is near the mansion, in the midst of a group of noble forest trees and immediately around it five hundred settees, which were recently procured, have been distributed. It was rumored at the opening of the season that certain private gentlemen would engage an orchestra for park service, and that several railway companies would combine to do the same, so that there would be music nearly every day; but both projects now appear to have been abandoned. At different points along the edge of the West Park are to be gates of entrance, where begin elegant drives to the centre or to the east side. These are now designated by painted signs, apprising the observer that they are only temporary. The permanent gates are to be of iron railing, suspended from stone pillars, and these latter surmounted by pieces of statuary; which will be a step in the right direction.

These various entrances will be known as the Mantua, Landsdowne, George's, Montgomery, Belmont, and Ridgeland gates.

A special Park Guard has been organized, clothed in a new and showy uniform, and quartered in the old Rialto House (which was included in the appropriation), and so far they have conducted themselves in the most satisfactory manner.

Thus have been noted the principal events of our park that have occurred of late, and, comparatively speaking, the work of improvement has progressed right well, certainly better than ever before. When we recollect only a year back, we now find the available parts more spacious and beautiful; and if the same energy continues a few years longer, the public will soon find themselves possessed of a very elegant park. But they will never be satisfied with that; they demand a magnificent park, second to none other in America. The New York Central Park is but fourteen years old, and fourteen millions have been spent upon its adornment. Our park is nearly fifty years old, and our people know that, with the beauties nature has lavished upon it, had seven millions been wisely spent upon it, we should have the honor instead of our neighbors over the way; and they feel confident that, though the New York darling is forty years behind and thirteen millions ahead of ours, with an expenditure half of the amount of theirs and an enterprising management fully up to the standard, we will have the royal grounds for our own pleasure and the edification of our visitors, and the New Yorker's praise of Central Park will be changed to jealous disparagement of the beauties of Fairmount.

INQUEST.

Coroner's Investigation into the Causes of the Death of Dennis Dolan.

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office, held an inquest upon the body of Dennis Dolan, who was shot on the 5th inst., and died at the Children's Hospital on the same day.

The following evidence was elicited:—

Edward Logue sworn—Reside No. 1642 Helmuth street; am seventeen years of age; on the 5th of July was at Seventeenth and Helmuth streets; it was about half-past 9 o'clock P. M.; Bernard Blee called me; I went around, and got into Pine street; Robert Collins went into Armbruster's ice-cream saloon; I went then on the other side of the way; waited till he came out to see his face, if I knew him; this was before the shooting; he had kicked Bernard Blee; Bernard Blee came around when Collins came out of the ice cream saloon, snapped his pistol, and laughed; he pointed the pistol at us; there was a crowd of us, boys; we went then around into Seventeenth street; Collins then went down Pine street with two girls; Collins got to Sixteenth and Pine streets, and went out among a crowd of big boys; I followed him; Blee also followed him; Collins said to Hancock that he was "one of the boys following him"; Hancock said "No"; Collins said that if he (Hancock) was a little bigger he would mash the —— mouth off him; Hancock said, "I don't know whether you would or not"; about that time Collins went back to the girls; the girls left; then Collins pulled a revolver from his breast; he fired one load towards the ground, the first load; the second load he fired towards the crowd; he shot Dolan, who was standing on the corner near Hancock; didn't see Dolan fall, but heard him hallo "O, I'm shot!" Collins then ran away; before this he had struck one of us; the boys followed him and hallooed at him; he ran then into the ice-cream saloon; they carried Dolan to Goodycar's drug store, and then to the hospital.

Bernard Blee sworn—Lives No. 1638 Lombard street; Edward Logue and I were playing about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 5th of July; we were running from Helmuth to Pine street; met Collins; he gave a hard look at us; I muttered, "What are you looking at?" I had my fingers at my mouth; I didn't speak loud enough for him to hear me; he came running back and kicked me on the leg and made a punch at me; he called me a ——; I ran into the street; I then called Logue; Collins then went into Bruste's ice-cream saloon; we followed him; we had nothing in our hands; the fire bells struck, and we went to the box, nearly to Sixteenth street, and then we came back; we were at the corner of Seventeenth street then; Logue then said to me, "Barney, he (Collins) pointed at me;" I suppose Collins was out of the ice-cream saloon by this time, since Logue said that "he (Collins) had pointed at him;" I then took Logue away; we then heard hallooing at Sixteenth street; we ran up; Collins was talking to Hancock at the corner, the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets; I heard Collins say, "Hancock, if you were a little bigger I'd smash"—that is all I heard; Collins then went into the street; Hancock also went into the street, and making a motion, said, "I don't know whether you would or not;" a crowd was there; Collins then went over to the women; he put his hand into his breast and pulled out a pistol; it looked to me as if he pointed towards the ground; he fired; another shot was fired, but I could not tell which way that went; after I heard Dolan's brother say, "Oh, my brother is shot!" I ran across the street, and heard them saying, "Hold his head up;" I put my hand under his cheek and said, "You ain't murdered, are you?" he made no reply; they carried Dolan to the drug store at Nineteenth and Pine streets.

Charles Cole sworn—Live No. 1638 Helmuth street; corroborated the foregoing.

James Hancock, sworn—Live No. 1533 Shippen street; Mitchell and I were in Armbruster's ice cream saloon on the night in question; I had heard of the difference between Blee and Collins; I saw Collins leave the girls and kick Blee; this was after I came out of the saloon; I saw Collins go into the ice cream saloon; the alarm of fire was struck, and we went a short distance looking at the light of the fire, paying no attention to Collins; Mitchell and I were talking when Collins came out; he snapped a pistol once towards the crowd, and then laughed; we passed down Pine street, towards Sixteenth; Collins was on the other side, looking around at the crowd of boys; there were about twenty in the crowd; I heard them hallo at him; Collins came across to me and said he would smack my mouth if I were a little bigger.

Witness then corroborated the preceding witness.

E. Murray Chester, M. D., sworn—Live at No. 1428 Chestnut street; at 10 o'clock P. M., Dolan was admitted into the Children's Hospital; I saw him for the first time at midnight; I found him suffering from a pistol-ball wound, one inch above the crest of the ilium; I attempted to probe the wound carefully; the ball had entered the cavity of the abdomen, and had not gone any further; he vomited a great deal; there was a great deal of tenderness of the abdomen; the pulse was about 130; he continued in that condition through the following day, vomiting almost incessantly; he died at 12 o'clock on the night of the 6th of July; he stated to me that he was about to run across the street when he was shot; I had great difficulty to arouse him to get any statement from him; his uncle recognized the body; he was taken home after he died by some members of his family, among others, his uncle, a policeman; he (his uncle) asked me for a certificate; a post mortem examination was made at my request and granted by the family; at the examination the uncle was present; we could not find the ball; the deceased died from hemorrhage and shock caused by the gunshot wound.

The case was postponed till Tuesday next at 12 o'clock M.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 399, being a decrease of 21 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 134 were adults; 265 minors; 321 were born in the United States; 48 were foreign; 10 were unknown; 18 were people of color; and 17 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the brain; 7 of inflammation of the lungs; 8 of typhoid fever; 7 of dysentery; 12 of marasmus; and 5 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	18	Fifteenth	31
Second	15	Sixteenth	13
Third	13	Seventeenth	20
Fourth	11	Eighteenth	21
Fifth	7	Nineteenth	26
Sixth	2	Twentieth	33
Seventh	21	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	8	Twenty-second	10
Ninth	5	Twenty-third	13
Tenth	5	Twenty-fourth	9
Eleventh	14	Twenth-fifth	10
Twelfth	7	Twenth-sixth	24
Thirteenth	11	Twenty-seventh	14
Fourteenth	13	Twenty-eighth	3

THE INCOME TAX.—John B. Kenney, Collector of First district, is now collecting the tax on incomes.

The Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Second district, William S. Stokley, commenced yesterday to receive appeals upon any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments, etc. Appeals in writing can be made for ten days.

Mr. Evans, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third district, has given notice that the tax on incomes and the special tax on business are now due, and will be payable, without penalty, until the first of August.

General Sickel, Collector of the Fourth district, also gives notice that the special license tax will be payable between July 10 and August 1, and the annual income tax will be collected between August 10 and September 1.

FOR CAPE MAY—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—The West Jersey Railroad Company sell excursion tickets to Cape May and return, good on any train on Monday, for $5. The 4 P. M. fast express train makes no stops for passengers, and reaches the island at 6:35 P. M. The Sunday mail train leaves Market st. at 7:15 A. M.; returning, it leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M., the fare for the round trip being only $3.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.—Upon the recommendation of Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, and others, and with the concurrence of Justices Grier and Cadwalader, of the United States Circuit Court, Charles P. Clarke, Esq., has been appointed United States Commissioner under the act of Congress of February 20, 1812.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Madame Devere has been held by Alderman Kerr for a further hearing on the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 1033 Ogden street. The complaint was brought by the father of Maggie Hart, who deposed that Maggie left her home and went to live in the house of the Madame.

CANAL BOAT SUNK.—The canal boat Venus, belonging to Reading, and loaded with iron ore, sunk yesterday in the Schuylkill, under the Wire Bridge. Three hands and two mules made a narrow escape with their lives. They were all below at the time she sprung aleak.

THE BALTIMORE SÆNGERFEST.—The German singing societies of this city who intend participating in the eleventh Sængerfest at Baltimore left the Baltimore depot in a special train this afternoon. Prior to reaching the depot, they made a parade through the principal thoroughfares.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—The two-story stone structure No. 1024 Sansom street, occupied by H. Philippi, carpenter, and Charles Goehman, chair manufacturer, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock last night. The loss is $2000, on which there is no insurance.

GLOUCESTER.—This delightful place is now becoming one of the most famous resorts around the city. Large and fine steamboats connect the two places every few minutes, leaving the city at South street wharf.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1869.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed after the 14th instant until August 2, proximo.
7 10 4t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CROQUET,
CHEAPEST AND BEST,
Painted with China Gloss, and warranted not to wear off, made of
ROCK MAPLE,
APPLE, ROSEWOOD,
BOXWOOD,
From $5·00 per set up.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwsśm PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Grant and the German Singers—He and His Cabinet Officers will Attend the Sængerfest at Baltimore—A Political Recognition.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Maine Governorship—Governor Chamberlain Accepts the Republican Nomination—Boiler Explosion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the Sængerfest.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A delegation of the Executive Committee of the International Singer Festival, at Baltimore, entrusted with the arrangements of the Eleventh International Singer Festival, consisting of Messrs. F. Gardner and E. A. Keene, arrived here this morning, and were received at the depot by Mr. L. Waldecker, the President of the Washington Sængerbund, and Mr. E. Archander, for the purpose of inviting the President and his Cabinet to honor the festival with their presence. The President promised to be at Baltimore on Monday evening to attend the prize singing at the Maryland Institute. He will be accompanied by the members of his Cabinet, Vice-Admiral Porter, General Sherman, General Spinner, and other distinguished gentlemen, have promised to be present on that occasion.

Appointment.

The President has appointed John Dietrick Surveyor of Customs for the District of Velasco, Texas, vice William C. Wagley, suspended.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of Guests at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 10.—Among the guests here are ex-President Fillmore, Commodore Vanderbilt, Thurlow Weed, George Opdyke, Colonel Provost, of Washington; and Colonels Radcliff and Middleton, of the Royal Artillery.

Incendiarism—Fatal Accident.

ROCHESTER, July 10.—Thomas Lynchhas been arrested for firing his own store.

Alfred Hopkins, a farmer, was killed by a locomotive at a road crossing near here.

Exodus of German Singers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Twenty-nine societies of German singers left here this morning for Baltimore to attend the Northeastern Sængerbund. The procession numbered over one thousand, and presented a fine appearance.

Discharged.

The examination of Anson O. Dcolittle, weighmaster at the Custom-house here, on the charge of defrauding the Government by forged payrolls, was concluded to-day, and resulted in the discharge of the defendant.

The Money and Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Money market to-day is easier and slightly lower at 7 per cent. currency. The Gold Exchange is quiet to-day and steady, gold opening at 133¾, at which price the quotation is still made. Foreign exchange is strong; sixty-day paper is quoted at 110, and three days at 110¾. Stocks are steady, with no particular feature of interest. The specie shipment to-day is unusually large, footing up $617,000. Government securities are steady at unchanged rates.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accident—Obituary.

BOSTON, July 10.—James S. Dannell, a telegraph repairer, was run over by a locomotive at Quincy, and killed.

William Brigham, a prominent lawyer here, is dead.

Governor Chamberlain Accepts the Republican Nomination for Governor.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 10.—Governor Chamberlain accepts the Republican nomination for Governor in the following letter:—

BRUNSWICK, July 7, 1869.—To Hon. L. M. Morrill, President Republican State Convention:

Dear Sir:—I accept the distinguished honor of the nomination as candidate for Governor tendered me through you by the Republicans of Maine. It is a compliment which I appreciate no less than the resolutions of the Convention's declared public policy, identical with the line of my life and labors hitherto. It only remains for me to assure you of my earnest wish that the triumph of these liberal and vigorous principles will make our people prosperous and our State great. Your friend and servant,

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

The School Ship.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10.—The United States frigate Sabine, which has been lying in the stream for some time past, left this port to-day bound on a European cruise.

Boiler Explosion in Boston—Death of an Old Shipmaster.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10.—This morning a boiler in Edward F. Porter's logwood factory, East Boston, exploded, shattering the building and injuring five men severely.

Captain William Henry Wilson, an old shipmaster, died at the Revere House last night.

Sailing of Missionaries.

Missionaries Rev. S. R. Welch and wife embarked this forenoon in the steamer for Bombay, to join the Mahratta mission in Western India.

FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of a Steamer—The Inter-Oceanic Railway—Yellow Fever Subsiding—Claims Settled.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamship Henry Chauncey brings Aspinwall dates to July 2 and $27,777 in treasure.

The Panama *Star* says:—"After announcing that a loan of two millions had been negotiated in Paris for the completion of the Inter-oceanic Railway in Honduras, not a rail has been laid nor a sod turned towards commencing the road; neither has the route ever been surveyed."

Valparaiso dates of June 10 contain no news.

The yellow fever is subsiding in Peru.

Central American advices state that the claims of France and Italy against Nicaragua have been amicably arranged.

RAILROAD RIOT.

Curious Scenes in Iowa—How Stalwart Sons of the Soil Prevented the Laying of Rails by a Corporation.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, July 1.

"Yesterday was a day of tremendous excitement in Moline. The employes of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company determined to lay an additional track along Illinois street, in 'Old Town,' and the people determined that the track should not be put down—and it wasn't. The facts are briefly as follows:—

"Years ago, when the corporate limits of Moline included but eight blocks, the railroad company secured the right of way through Illinois street for a single track, as the people of Moline claim, but purchased land for as much right o' way as they pleased on the east and west end of the town. A few weeks ago the company attempted to lay a second track through 'Old Town,' but the people desiring that the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company should also have a track through the street, prevented their doing so, as the former company had refused the latter track-room over the approaches to the street on either side of the town. On Tuesday it was given out that Tracy and Green, of the two companies respectively, had compromised the matter and agreed to a division of the right of way. This, it seems, was a premature report. So Moline was informed by President Green.

"Last Friday evening the Board of Trustees granted the Rockford Company the right of way for a track on either side of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific's track, and thus prohibited the latter company from putting down additional track without the consent of the former.

"Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, Trainmaster Dye appeared on Illinois street, in 'Old Town,' with a large force of men, with ties and iron, and proceeded to lay a track. The President of the Town Board, Mr. Barnard, and Street Commissioner, Mr. Williams, ordered him to desist. No attention was paid them. In five minutes the fire bell sounded an alarm, and the citizens rushed to Illinois street almost *en masse*. As many as five hundred men were soon collected around the track-layers. They tore up the track which had been laid, and bore part of it to the company's land. There was loud talk, and plenty of it, on both sides, but no violence was offered. The railroad employes desisted, and a good portion of them withdrew, while the people, full of excitement, remained masters of the situation, and all was quiet save the universal talk among the citizens.

"Quiet did not reign long, however, for at 11 o'clock Trainmaster Dye again appeared with his train, men, and supplies, and again commenced laying track. But little grading was necessary, as the ground was level.

"Again the fire bell rang, and again the citizens rushed to the rescue, and this time in greater numbers than before. It is said that not a few of them were armed. The ties and iron were soon displaced, but no violence was attempted on either side, although some pretty hard, loud threats were uttered. The attorneys of the railroad company, Mr. Drury, of Davenport, and Mr. Campbell, read an injunction which had been issued on the 24th inst., by Judge Roberts, of the Eleventh Circuit—Rock Island county is the Sixth Circuit—restraining the town of Moline from preventing the laying of the track. The writ was worth no more than the paper it was written on, just then, for its reading only met with derisive shouts from the multitude.

"In a few minutes the railroad employes went away, only a few remaining to watch the torn-up supplies.

"Thus ended the day's operations, so far as the railroad company is concerned. But many of the citizens remained at the scene of operations all the afternoon, and talked of but little else than the occurrences of the forenoon.

"Last night a special force of sixty men remained on the ground. Up to midnight there was no appearance of the railroad men.

"The result of the contest remains to be seen."

HORRIBLE.

An Insane Murderess—An Aged Mother Killed by her Daughter in New York Yesterday.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening a horrible murder occurred in the Ninth ward, the particulars of which, as near as could be ascertained, are as follows:—For about eight years past Mrs. Rosanna Dean, the wife of George B. Dean, residing at No. 342 West Thirteenth street, has been afflicted with occasional fits of aberration of mind, which at certain periods attained to a serious degree and threatened dangerous results. On one or two occasions she had exhibited symptoms of a suicidal intent, once speaking of her deliberation about using an old razor she had found, and which, of course, was promptly removed from her possession.

Latterly her mental condition has been such that physicians counselled the family to use the greatest caution, as the disease was liable to assume a more demonstrative form, the only safety in which case was her removal to an insane retreat. At all times, however, she has been perfectly under the control of her eldest daughter, to whose persuasions she would yield passive obedience. Like others in this demented condition, she was subject to moods of despondency and freaks of strange rancor. This latter feeling was directed especially towards her husband's mother, Mrs. Susan Lameraux, a quiet, inoffensive lady, of about seventy years of age. In her strange hallucination Mrs. Dean imagined that Mrs. Lameraux exercised an undue control over Mr. Dean, and was influencing him to divert his property from the benefit of his wife and children to her own control. For the past few days Mrs. Dean's conduct manifested a more critical development of her malady, which caused a more strict surveillance to be kept upon her movements.

Yesterday morning her appearance was somewhat more calm, and induced some relaxation in the anxious watch kept on her. At 9 o'clock she slipped out unobserved by any of her family, and was absent for some hours. Upon her return, on being questioned by her daughter as to where she had been, she retorted angrily, "It's none of your business!" Afterwards she began to wash out some clothing, but after dabbling a while in the water, left the task as a child would tire of and abandon a toy. During the afternoon she manifested a nervous listlessness. Last night, at the hour before named, she was missed from the circle but a moment, and hardly had her absence been noted before she reappeared, and said to a Mr. Davis, who was present, "Come up stairs, and see what I have done." Accompanied by the daughter, he followed her. She ran nimbly up the stairs to the third-story back room, which was occupied by the murdered woman. The gas was turned low, and every object was indistinct. On entering, Miss Dean almost stumbled over the prostrate form of the old lady.

Light revealed the fact that a horrible tragedy had been enacted. Mrs. Lameraux had been killed by her maniac daughter-in-law. Eight gashes were visible upon the neck, shoulders, and left breast, caused, doubtless, by the blood-stained hatchet that was lying on the floor near by. Probably the first blow broke the neck and caused death. The pulse beat but a few times after the deed was discovered. It was evident, from the position of the body, that the aged victim had composed herself to sleep upon the sofa, and the insane daughter had swiftly darted in and dealt the fatal blows. Immediately the alarm was given, and Captain Washburn, with his officers, were quickly upon the scene, and the crazed perpetrator of the bloody deed, with her family, were accompanied to the station house. As she came in, a glimpse at her features revealed the lineaments of much mental distress, but no expression of consciousness as to her dreadful action. She is about forty-five years of age, rather tall, spare, and of a matronly presence. Judge Dodge, who was in the station, remarked that he had known of the family several years. Mr. Dean is the proprietor of a large truck business, and is well known in the ward as a most estimable citizen. He was absent from the house at the time of the affair, and, with the other members of the family, is plunged into the most profound grief at this unfortunate calamity which has thus suddenly and unforeseen come upon them. Last night Captain Washburn made every provision for the comfort of Mrs. Dean and her friends that kindness and courtesy could suggest. How the hatchet was procured and the tragic deed so swiftly committed without the knowledge of any of the family is a mystery.

A Brave Son.

Daniel Upton, formerly a member of the Michigan Legislature, recently attempted to cross Black Lake, Mich., which is half a mile across, in a leaky boat, when it went to pieces, leaving him and his youngest son to get ashore the best way they could. The latter succeeded, but his father, becoming exhausted, began to sink. Eddie Upton, his oldest son, saw all their movements from the house, which is close to the shore, and, running down to the beach, shouted to his father to keep up good courage and he would save him. He quickly threw off his boots and outer clothing, and swimming out to where the old gentleman was struggling in the water, caught him just as he was going down the third time. Clinging to his father with an iron grip, he turned upon his back and swam in this manner to the shore, and, upon reaching it, sank to the ground insensible from exhaustion and excitement. Mr. Upton laid to all appearance dead, and in this condition they were found side by side upon the arrival of neighbors whom the youngest boy had called to the spot.

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Movements of Congressmen in the Far West—A Tragedy in Illinois—Another McCoole-Allen Mill on the Tapis—Conflagration in the Western Woods.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Arrival of Bullion from the Mines—Movements of the Senatorial Railroad Committee—Conflagration in the Mountains.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, July 10.—The steamer Bertha, from Fort Benton, reached Sioux City on Thursday, with fifty bales of robes, 1950 pounds and ten packages of gold dust and bars, valued at $90,000, and forty bars of silver, weighing fourteen hundred and eighty pounds. Several other mountain steamers also arrived.

A telegram from Pueblo, Colorado, says the Senatorial Pacific Railroad Committee had arrived, consisting of Senators Rice, Scott, Morrill, and Root, accompanied by the officers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. They expect to reach Denver on Monday.

An extensive fire was raging in the mountains near Georgetown, Colorado, yesterday afternoon. It was visible from Denver. It will do great damage to the timber.

Personal.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—An Omaha despatch says Senator Harlan and family arrived yesterday and left for Salt Lake to-day.

The Indian News.

There is no further Indian news from Grand River Valley. A sufficient force has been sent there to protect the settlers.

United States Geological Expedition.

A Denver special says the United States geological expedition, under Dr. Hayden, arrived yesterday, having spent ten days between Cheyenne and Denver. They go southwestwardly from here, and expect to be out all summer.

FROM THE WEST.

Tragedy in Greenville, Ill.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Reports from Greenville, Ill., state that great excitement still prevails there concerning the recent tragedy. Keenan, the suspected murderer of Mrs. McAdam, is in jail, which is surrounded by an angry crowd, who threaten to lynch him. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

A Cuban Chief.

It is reported that one of the chiefs of the Cuban insurrection is expected here next week.

More Pugilism Between Allen and McCoole.

A match for $2500 a side between Mike McCoole and Tom Allen was made last night. The fight is to take place in four months, within fifty miles of Cincinnati.

Gallagher, the prize-fighter, not to be outdone by McCoole or Allen, has received overtures from a St. Louis belle, and is reported to be on the eve of a matrimonial engagement.

The St. Louis Artesian Well.

The City Court yesterday visited the artesian well at the county farm, which will soon reach a depth of four thousand feet.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS C. PRICE, administrator to the Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 220 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 16stuthst* JAMES W. PAUL, Auditor.

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RESOLUTION
To Erect a Fountain in Norris Square, Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner of Markets and City Property (under the supervision of the Committee on City Property) be and he is hereby instructed and directed to have a suitable fountain constructed in the centre of Norris Square, Nineteenth ward. The amount requisite for this purpose to be taken out of Item 42 of the annual appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1869; provided the expense shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

An Important Announcement—Rules Regulating Revenue Operations—How Seizures will be Made—The Mississippi Election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Regulations Announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following regulations as to the sale of spirits forfeited to the United States under the provisions of section 56 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of April 10, 1869, have been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

By the provisions of section 56, as amended, any distilled spirits produced prior to July 20, 1868, remaining in any bonded warehouse after June 30, 1869, are declared to be forfeited to the United States, and are to be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the same, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. All spirits which were withdrawn from warehouse upon payment of the tax prior to July 1, 1869, will be immediately taken possession of by the collector, and an account of the same taken and forwarded to this office, stating the time when they were warehoused and the name of the owner, if known. The collector will immediately advertise the same for sale, giving not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of such sale, by posting notices at his office and in two or more public places in his district.

The Collector may, if in his judgment the public interests require it, adjourn each sale for a period not exceeding ten days from the day fixed in such notice, and on the day appointed shall sell the said spirits at auction. The collector will file in his office a copy of the notice of sale, and endorse thereon a certificate of the time when and the places where such notices were posted; and if the spirits are contained in casks which are but partially filled, he may fill up such casks so as to make full barrels so far as possible. Upon such sale the collector will issue tax-paid stamps covering the amount of spirits in each cask, and cause the same to be attached to the casks, appropriating so much of the proceeds of such sale as may be necessary to pay for such stamps.

The collector will be entitled to retain out of the balance in his hands the amount actually paid by him for the storage or transportation of the said spirits, with a commission of five per cent. upon the amount of such sale, and the balance will be deposited with his other collections.

The collector will make an immediate report of his action in each case to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating the amount received at such sale, the value of stamps issued, amounts paid by him for storage or transportation, and the amount retained by him as commissions, together with the balance deposited and returned to the assessor on form 58.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Mississippi Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Strong efforts are being made to have the action of the Cabinet fixing the time of the election in Mississippi reconsidered, and fixed either for the first of September or the first of January. Judge Dent, the President's brother-in-law, visited him twice after the decision of the Cabinet was known, with a view to get a reconsideration. The President replied that the expression of the opinion of the Cabinet on the subject was so decided that he thought it would be useless to bring the subject p again.